The Missionary Herald

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THE AMERICAN BOARD AT GRAND RAPIDS

The Meeting Place

THE 110th annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held, in connection with the National Council meeting, at Grand Rapids, Mich. The sessions of the Board were crowded into the evening of October 22 and all day and evening October 23, with American Board representatives taking part, also, in several sessions of the Council as a whole. The meetings were held in Park Congregational Church, a large brick building, containing a well-proportioned auditorium and adjoined by a new, splendidly equipped parish house. The pastor, Rev. Charles W. Merriam, in charge of the church since 1916, was cordial host, whether to the National Council and the Home Societies or to the representatives of Congregational Christianity all over the world, as they came together in the American Board's annual meeting.

Turkey Today

THE first session of the American Board's annual meeting had for its subject, "After a Century of Missionary Work in the Turkish Empire"—"Portraying Turkey," one attendant put it more briefly. The National Council had not waited for the American Board experts on Eastern affairs to arrive with their convincing statements of the situation, but on the afternoon of October 22, after open and spirited discussion, the Council voted overwhelmingly to support the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, going on record as eager to do its part in putting on to a working basis the ideals for which we fought.

When, in the evening, President Main, of Grinnell, was introduced by President Moore to speak on the obligation of America for Armenia, he faced an audience full of a vision broad enough to take in world interests, and with a sense of world citizenship which made them eager to know where our own nation should take its place with reference to Turkey. President Main was one of the first seven who went into Turkey last year to survey the field and to make plans for the Near East Relief. He is a big man and has a powerful personality. With all his force he urged America's obligation to support an independent Armenia. It would be, he declared, an everlasting disgrace for us to hold back and leave to its certain destruction the race which appeals to us.

The next three speakers had spent the war years in Asia Minor. Mr. Luther R. Fowle, assistant treasurer of the three Turkey Missions, not only carried the treasury work at the American Board's headquarters in Constantinople after Treasurer Peet's enforced withdrawal, but presently found himself representing the A. C. R. N. E. in money distribution, and our own and Allied governments on the diplomatic side. Mr. Fowle told of the twenty points of light in a dark land, and of the heroism which kept American men and women on duty under conditions which can hardly be described, but where their Christian devotion radiated far and near.

President Bliss, of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, pressed the reconstruction work in Syria back upon the reconstructed vision and action of the American churches; and Pres. Alexander MacLachlan, of the International College in Smyrna, told of the wonderful removal of racial

barriers—Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Jews, English, Arabs, Austrians, Americans, Dutch, Albanians, and Poles being numbered among his college's students—and also related wonderful instances of Moslem desire for education and for help.

Dr. Barton

THEN Secretary Barton spoke very briefly of the Board on the Threshold of the Second Century in Turkey. Through the missionary operations which began when Levi Parsons and Pliny Fiske went to Turkey, a hundred years ago in November, the Christian people of America have come to know Turkey as no other nation knows her; and the people of Turkey know America as the home of the missionaries whom they trust and to whom they turn today for steadying, hopeful, enlightening forces. Dr. Barton quoted appeals from Bulgarians, Greeks, Georgians, Serbians, Kurds, and from Turks themselves, that American missionaries be multiplied and the institutions they stand for be increased. "A century ago we faced an unknown land; today we are invited by all peoples to come in and possess the country in the name of the Lord. What is our answer?"

On Africa

WHILE the audience in Park Church was hearing of Turkey, a large number were gathered in the First Methodist Church near by, with Vice-President Jones in the chair, to listen to fine, strong addresses on Africa. Rev. A. E. LeRoy, principal of Amanzimtoti Institute, told what the Zulus are doing; and Rev. H. A. Stick, of the Theological Institute at the same station, told what the Zulus are going to do. A notable speech was that by Rev. Alfred Lawless, Jr., a graduate of Straight University, New Orleans, and now superintendent for the American Missionary Association of the work of colored churches in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, on "The African Enterprise of Colored Churches in America." A number of Negro delegates attended the National Council, and they and many others were present, all much gratified and enthusiastic over the progress reported. Turning from Africa, Dr. Robert A. Hume, founder and principal for forty years of the Divinity College at Ahmednagar, was at his eloquent best in a speech on "Facing the Future in India."

Reports and Surveys

THE amount of news packed into the hour devoted to the reports of the three divisions of the Board's work—the Treasury, the Home Department, and the Foreign Department—is always astonishing. This year it was especially so. Treasurer Wiggin presented in crisp and suggestive fashion the sources and handling of the Board's income; the amount of the year's expenditures and receipts; and the fact that the next year's needs were certain to be greater yet. Secretary Smith gave the report of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department. The records of the Home Department and the Treasury are printed on pages 460 to 472 of this number, and will well reward careful reading. The story of the Foreign Fields was told by Secretary Strong, speaking for China and India; and by Associate Secretary Bell, speaking for Africa, Japan, the Philippines, and the smaller missions; Turkey and the Balkans were included in Mr. Bell's record, although Secretary Barton, just back from nine months' service at the head of the American Relief Work in Turkey, was looked to for latest news and for plans for the future in the Near East.

China and India

THE missions in China now number four, a new one, that of Shaowu, having been organized this last year. Floods, famine, and "flu," as well as politics, fighting, and revolution, have made mission work very difficult for the last year. In India alone there were over five million deaths from influenza; then

came failure of rains, and famine with starvation following, and a multitude of orphans to be gathered up and cared for. Ceylon had floods in addition to "flu"; while China, not recovered from the floods of the previous year, had a return of the pneumonic plague, which was, however, quickly stayed, largely through the efforts of Christian Chinese and missionary doctors. China has had, as perhaps we have not realized, a regular civil war, involving fighting between the northern and southern parts of the Republic; and, since the treatment of China in the Peace Treaty, the student strikes, the boycott of Japan, and the revolt against the graft and misrule of China's military autocracy.

India's outbreaks of opposition to government and general dissatisfaction suggest Mutiny days; and while England is moving as fast as the government thinks safe toward self-government for the Indian peoples, they, with all their troubles of famine and poverty, find it hard to wait. Secretary Strong says, "The Indian is a good agitator; it is a congenial task to criticize his government; sometimes he turns aside to prod the missionary cause." For the most part, however, the American Board has received only the prodding which the missionaries try to pass on to the home base—the call for more helpers, more doctors, teachers, evangelists, and leaders, and for the money to enlarge buildings, renew old structures, and open up new work in countless places. The advance in Union movements in India, especially those in connection with the South India United Church, is almost unbelievable in rapidity, and certainly it shatters all belief in the slowness of the Orient.

For Reconstruction

SECRETARY BELL began his reference to the Near East with a section headed, "Armistice Optimism," and followed with "A Sobering Aftermath." He is optimistic, however, all through his report, seeing and believing that the opportunities for reconstruction and for enlargement are so huge that they fairly draw the response from the world which comes to know of them. He told of Czechoslovakia—our old Austrian Mission—with its new call for the establishment of a theological seminary to train the young Christians eager to man the quantities of new stations which our Board must found in connection with the Bohemian churches. He spoke of new complications in Africa, where the war has left the race problem heightened, and the missionary must work for a spirit of justice for the black man as a citizen as well as helping him to the Christian spirit in his living. The fact that Mr. Bell had been on deputation duty in Mexico and the Philippines within the year brought to his plea for reënforcements and a revision of plans in those missions a special attention; while the summary of "Events of Spiritual Promise," with which his speech closed, opened the eyes of his hearers to marks of progress of which they had never heard, or whose importance they had not recognized. We hope to print these surveys of "Foreign Missions in a Year of Upheaval" in a later number of the *Missionary Herald.*

Business and the Women's Affairs

AFTER the Treasurer's report was given, a surprise was brought on in a gift by a generous woman of Michigan of $25,000, to be constituted a permanent fund for evangelistic work in the Madura Mission. This was warmly received, for the need of such work is great. The Board voted to approve an extra fund of $100,000 to cover the losing rate of exchange in its India and China fields. Of the changes in the Prudential Committee this year, Rev. E. M. Noyes, of Newton Center, the Committee's chairman and for seventeen years one of its members, declined reëlection, as did Mr. Charles A. Bliss, whose term also expired with the current year. Mr. Henry H. Proctor, of Boston, whose term would not have expired till 1921,

felt that he must resign, after long and valuable service on the Committee. The new members chosen to succeed those outgoing are Mr. Arthur Perry, of Boston, returning to the Committee after a year's absence; Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, of Harvard Church, Brookline; and Mr. J. L. Grandin, Jr., a prominent and valued member of the Old South Church in Boston, whose remarkably successful service to the Red Cross organization has given him an experience and a power of judgment which the Prudential Committee will welcome.

The woman's meeting, at which Mrs. Clark, president of the Board of the Interior, presided, welcomed Mrs. Ebina, of Tokyo, daughter of Nansho Yokoi, the famous liberal Japanese of the days of Commodore Perry, who was martyred for urging the opening of Japan to the world; Dr. Luella Miner, dean of the Women's College in the new University of Peking, who had just been at Wellesley, where that college had decided to adopt the Peking Women's College as its "Sister College in the Orient"; and Miss Janette Miller, of Ochileso, West Africa, whose breezy story gave a very different picture from those of her fellow-speakers.

To Meet the Emergency

ONE item of business deserves special notice. A strong resolution was adopted urging the United States Senate to act for the protection of the Armenian remnant now in peril, and to maintain such help until the decision of the Peace Conference shall determine the disposition of the territories and peoples of the Ottoman Empire and across the border, and shall provide for their safeguarding. This action of the Annual Meeting was in line with the general purport of the Williams Bill now before Congress. To carry into effect the above vote, to convey it to Washington and bring it to the attention and support of our Congregational churches, a representative committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, of the Eastern Turkey Mission, chairman; Pres. Henry Churchill King; Rev. William Horace Day; Messrs. William E. Sweet, H. M. Beardslee, Franklin Warner, John M. Whitehead, John H. Perry; Rev. Messrs. William E. Barton, Robert E. Brown, and James L. Barton.

At a session of the National Council the next day, at which Mr. Riggs presented the case, hearty approval was given to the action, and it is reported that over six hundred dollars was contributed to provide for the expenses of the committee in printing and correspondence.

Other Events

REV. DANJO EBINA, of Tokyo, distinguished leader of Japanese Christians and member of the famous "Kumamoto Band" under which the Doshisha was founded, received an ovation as he came to the platform, his hearers recognizing fully his representation of the very best Japanese spirit. The centennial of the Board's founding mission work in Hawaii was recognized in addresses by Mr. William R. Castle, of Honolulu, a fine type of missionary heritage; and by Rev. Doremus Scudder, D.D., for a long time pastor of Central Church in Honolulu, who reviewed the century's work on the Islands.

Another telling story was the account by Rev. W. C. Cooper, of Salonica, of his arrest and imprisonment in a foul and crowded place, with a jeering mob around him and no knowledge of his offense, owing to the inflamed suspicions and mistaken activity of Greek officials.

The Closing Sessions

BOTH churches were filled at the impressive closing sessions, more than seventeen hundred being present. In the Methodist church, where Associate Secretary Eddy gave the call for volunteers for the field and presided over the commission service, the attendants were chiefly young people. All were deeply stirred, and, as always, the final ceremony of presenting to the new

appointees the document which makes them fully attested missionaries under the American Board, brought thrills to all and tears to some. In Park Church the general theme was "China Face to Face with New Days," Chandler, of Tientsin, speaking of the great city problem; Dr. Hemingway, of Shansi, telling of a missionary physician's doings; and Messrs. Wheeler, of Peking, and Neff, of Foochow, describing the Union University in their respective cities. Rev. Timothy T. Lew, the young Chinese member of Union Seminary's faculty, captivated his audience by his charming personality and electrified them by his speech.

Then came the summing up of the meeting as a whole, in a brilliant and impassioned speech by Pres. E. C. Moore, who never spoke more effectively than as he touched briefly upon the varied impressions from the four sessions of a truly great meeting.

The Balance on Hand

THE Treasurer's books show that the American Board closed its fiscal year, August 31, with a balance on hand of $7,205. That is, indeed, cause for rejoicing. But what does it mean? Does it indicate that the receipts of the year were by that amount more than enough to take care of the Board's work; that the Board got that much more than it needed?

By no means. The Prudential Committee declined during the twelve-month pressing requests from the mission fields for many times that $7,205. In India alone this past year Christian pastors and teachers have slipped hopelessly into debt or have found themselves and their families in the clutch of starvation because mounting prices could not be met by any increase in most meager salaries.

The incoming of unprecedentedly large gifts from churches and individuals during August relieved the anxieties of the Board's officers and saved the day for the Board's treasury; but it did not wipe out the distress in India, or avert the blow to the mission forces there which the failure to make an extra appropriation entailed. The balance on hand came at the cost of suffering and loss in India.

So with all our fields. When one knows their situations, realizes how they are hindered and weakened in their work for lack of support for which they have asked over and over; when one faces the rebuking dismay with which the insufficient appropriations are met as they are reported to the several missions, it is a very chastened joy which he gets from contemplating a balance on hand of $7,205. If the burdens had been in any fair measure relieved, if the undertakings had been allowed that cry for support, if the opportunities that thrill the hearts of the missionaries had been in any wise met, there would have been no balance; only a deficit so large that it would have scared the Board and all its friends.

Until their foreign missionary enterprise more strongly grips the hearts of the Congregational folk, the American Board will get no income that balances the need. When our churches, that is the people that make them, are aroused to the size and the claim of the work to which they have put their hands in these far lands of the world, then there will come a measure of giving that may provide a real balance, and a glow of satisfaction over having met the real responsibility. Blessed are they who shall see that day! May it come in our time!

How Turkey Looks to Secretary Barton

SECRETARY BARTON reached New York October 9, appeared at the Congregational House in Boston the following day, and at once settled into the routine of the American Board Rooms. Saturday noon, the 11th, the usual brief midday prayer service was transferred to Pilgrim Hall and somewhat extended in time, that the missionaries home from Tur-

key, the friends of those who are there, and his associates in the building might be able to hear the head of the Near East Relief Commission speak of what he has seen and experienced in his nine months' absence.

Dr. Barton spoke very informally of the means of communication and the methods of relief work; of the good will felt by all the peoples of the land toward America and the aid rendered to the Commission and its work; of the increasing restlessness due to the delay over the Peace Treaty and the determining of Turkey's fate; of the withdrawal of British troops from the Caucasus and from part of Asia Minor, and the apprehensions of further atrocities by bands of soldiers, Turks, Kurds, and Tartars, who are pressing in upon the unguarded regions; of the desperate need of a League of Nations as felt by those who face the situation in Turkey and imagine what will happen if the old balance of power is reëstablished in the Near East; of the preference of Turk and Armenian alike for the United States rather than any other Power as mandatary over the separate states into which they may be constituted.

The moral obligation involved in what this country has done for Turkey and the Armenians in the last century and, most conspicuously, in this recent and unexampled expedition of relief, with its distribution of thirty million dollars of American money and its offering of the service of over five hundred American men and women, forbids this country from taking so selfish, cowardly, and irresponsible a course as to pull out and leave Turkey to another and yet more unbridled orgy of massacre, lust, and loot. So they feel who have traveled over Turkey, seen its plight, talked with its peoples, listened to the whispers of fear, the mutterings of hate, the threats of greed, and the plottings of politics. The Near East needs a firm, just, and friendly hand to guide it, if it is to emerge into an era of peace and prosperity.

Who's Who and What's What

THE Year Book of Missions for 1920 is out. Many of our readers are familiar with this publication, which for many years was known as the American Board Almanac, and is now the joint publication of the American Board and the Woman's Boards. It has blossomed out into a more comprehensive handbook, containing a missionary directory, names and location of mission stations, tables of statistics, crisp sketches of present conditions in mission countries, and a prayer calendar, with location and work of all missionaries. The illustrations are new and effective. The cover design is original and artistic. All in all, it is an informing and attractive booklet that deserves a place in every Congregational home. And it costs only ten cents, with a two-cent stamp for postage if it is to be sent by mail. Orders may be sent to John G. Hosmer, agent, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

An Educational Transfer

IT is announced that the Missionary Education Movement, established in 1902 by the missionary boards of the principal denominations, has been transferred to the Interchurch World Movement of North America, with Dr. Miles B. Fisher, formerly secretary of missionary education for the Congregationalists, as director. In joining forces with the larger organization the Missionary Education Movement seems to be continuing logically its development. Founded largely for young people, it increased its vision and its influence in 1911, when it made its appeal to adults as well as to young folks, and served seventy-seven different missionary boards in the United States and Canada. It planned and published graded text-books on missions as well as other literature, held conferences, etc. By careful and efficient management it had become a self-supporting organization. All its activities and successes it is planned to intensify under the Interchurch World Movement.

THREE MOUNTAIN-TOP EXPERIENCES IN THE HEART OF CHINA

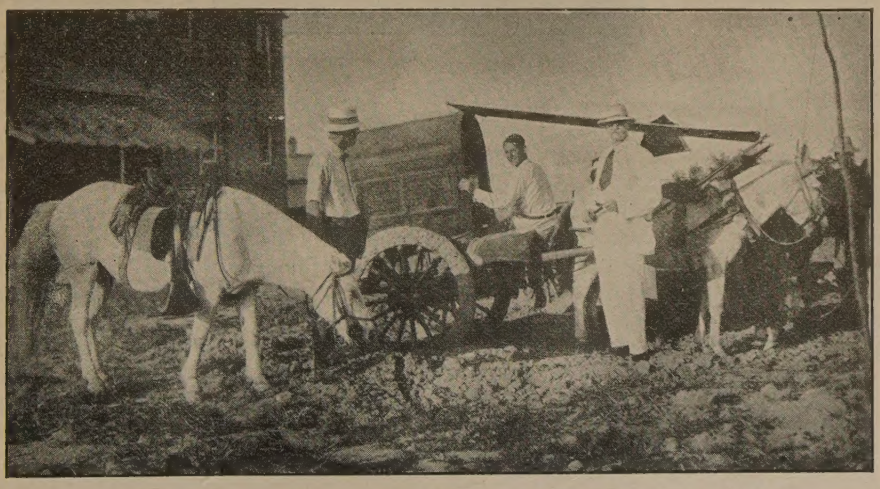
By Secretary CORNELIUS H. PATTON

MY friend Dr. William Edgar Geil, the well-known traveler and author, has been telling me of his experiences in visiting the five sacred mountains of China, and how rarely interesting these spots are because of the natural scenery, the bands of pilgrims coming and going in endless procession, the ancient shrines among the clouds, and the long flights of stone steps worn deep by the feet of Taoist, Confucian, and Buddhist worshipers. A more fascinating pilgrimage could not be entered upon by any American or European tourist, although it would require a man of iron constitution, inured to mountain climbing and extreme changes in climate. Aside from the islands lying along the equator and certain parts of Africa, possibly no section of the world makes greater demands upon the health and strength of the traveler than Central China in the summer time. Dr. Geil certainly had his courage with him when he undertook this investigation in July and August. I hope the world may have the advantage of his observations in the form of a series of articles or in a book.

I informed him that I, too, had been visiting sacred mountains in China, but that they were not included in his list, since my mountains were sanctified not by the followers of Gautama or China's ancient sage, but by those who had come here to lead these pilgrims to the True Light. The *Missionary Herald* readers may be interested to know where these mountains are and for what they stand in the mind of the missionary body.

THE MISSION OF MOUNTAINS

First and foremost, they stand for rest and the recuperation of health. They mean more to the missionaries in these respects than does the home furlough. Unless one has lived in China in the summer time, he can have little idea of the oppressive nature of the climate. It is not as hot as India or as humid as Zanzibar, but for a

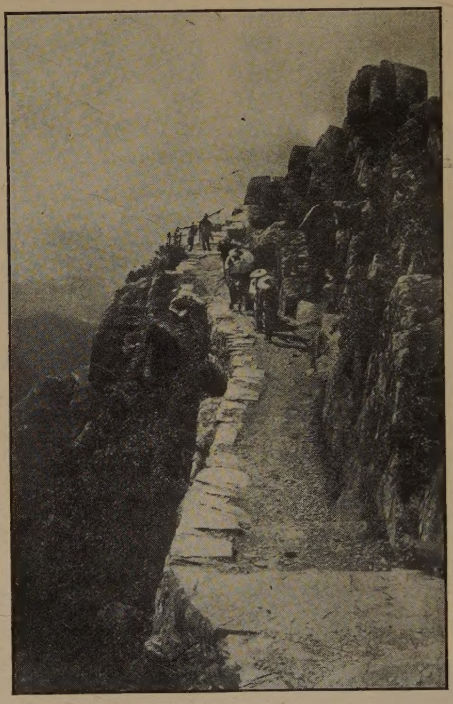


THE START FROM TEHCHOW

From left to right, Messrs. Porter, Cady, and Patton

nerve-weakening combination of the two, I do not know its like. Study the isothermic lines and the ocean currents on your globe and you will understand what is the matter. The air is heavy, hot, and humid. Your spirits droop even more than your body perspires. One week in Shanghai in mid-July gave me a new idea as to the value and necessity of summer resorts for missionaries and foreigners generally. Two trips on the Yangtze and one along the waterways of Chekiang drove the impression home, and I was prepared for the statement that as a result of these mountain resorts, and similar ones by the sea in the north, the mortality of missionary children has been reduced more than fifty per cent. It is sad to think of the hundreds of little graves near mission compounds as the result of dysentery and other diseases which might have been avoided had these resorts existed in the early days.

When you come to add the value of these sanitaria for the cultivation of the spiritual life, the holding of mission meetings, the study of the language, the planning of the year's work, and the development of inter-board coöperation, their value becomes so great as to be beyond question.



ON THE ROAD TO KULING

TOURING CONFERENCES

I was slated by the China Continuation Committee to visit the four summer conferences of Central and North China in the interest of the Interchurch World Movement of North America, three on mountain tops of the great Yangtze region and the other at Peitaiho by the sea, northeast of Peking. Mrs. Patton and I made the rounds in company with Dr. Warnshuis and Mr. Stauffer, executives of that all-China committee which is doing such marvelous things to promote cooperative efficiency.

First came Mokanshan (Mo-gan-shan′), a long and hard day's journey from Shanghai, via railroad to Hangchow, thence by launch through a network of rivers and canals to the base of the mountain, thence by sedan chair, with six sturdy and tuneful bearers, up the steep slopes and through the graceful bamboo forests to the summit, 2,500 feet above the steaming valley, where you look out upon one of the fairest scenes God ever made. Oh! but it was good to be there, where the days are endurable, if not cool; where nature entices on every side, where they know how to get up picnics as well as prayer meetings, and where the ice-cream freezer abounds! It remains a refreshing memory.

Such fine people as I found and—would you believe it?—not an American Boarder in the place! As Dr. Warnshuis remarked in introducing me, "If you ever see an American Board missionary in these parts you may know that he has strayed." Here you find mostly the missionaries from the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang—Northern Baptists, Southern Baptists, Southern Presbyterians, Church

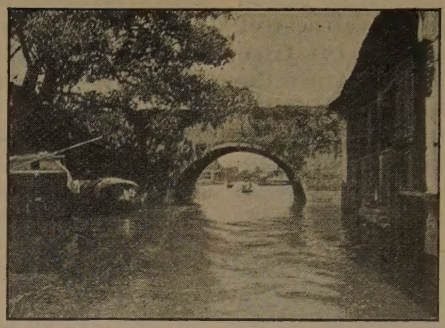
Missionary Society, and China Inland Mission. You realize the vastness of their field when the clouds lift from Mokanshan's summit, and from the porch of your bungalow you look out upon the plain of Hangchow, a city of a half million population, and Shaohsing, with an equal number. Yet we seldom hear of these cities in American Board circles. They are a fine, forward-looking "bunch"—men like White, Ufford, Ubank, and Cressy, of the Baptists; Blaine and Hudson, of the South Presbyterians. These men work in the wealthiest section of China, where silk, cotton, and rice abound, where famine is unknown, and where the people go about in boats instead of carts. The comfortable, self-satisfied condition of the people made the work difficult, but sure progress is being made.

A WEEK AT KULING

Kuling is the best known of China's resorts. It is patronized by diplomats and merchants as well as by missionaries, and occupies the tips of four valleys, which converge on a mountain ridge 4,500 feet above the mighty Yangtze. It takes three days' steamer ride from Shanghai to reach Kiukiang, said to be the hottest city in China, and I for one shall never dispute the claim. There is an auto ride of some ten miles across the plain, and then a chair up and up and up, through dark, dripping gorges, along precipices, and climbing endless stone steps. The change in air and temperature is almost unbelievable. Never anywhere have I spent a more delightful week in the summer time. Here one can go to meetings all day long and not grow weary, and as I was there during conference week there was no lack of opportunity. Some 800 missionaries were in attendance, not so homogeneous a company as at Mokanshan, but despite varying spiritual and theological points of view, splendid in their earnestness and radiant in the consciousness of success. Eight hundred missionaries on one mountain top, and in 1860 there was not a missionary in the entire Yangtze valley! It was not until 1861 that Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society, settled at Hankow; and it was not until the early eighties that a missionary became resident at Nanking, China's southern capital, now one of the great centers

A FARMYARD IN CENTRAL CHINA

of educational and philanthropic activity. One does not have to be very old in order to realize what rapid strides Christianity is making in this land.



BRIDGE OVER CANAL, NEAR HANGCHOW

Prof. Harlan Beach, of Yale, was with the Yale-in-China deputation from Changsha, and rendered splendid service on the program through his addresses on Confucianism. Bishop Roots, of the American Episcopal Mission at Hankow, is a prominent member of the Kuling community and deservedly popular in missionary and social ways. The president of the conference was Mr. Sparkam, the superintendent of the London Missionary Society missions in China, also widely known as the associate and son-in-law of the famous Griffith John. One feature of the conference and of the church services impressed itself upon my memory, and that was the singing of the missionaries. The dignity and worth of the hymns selected was in pleasing contrast with some summer assemblies I could mention, and reflects, I am inclined to think, the finer musical taste of our British brethren. To hear 800 missionaries sing "O Love, that wilt not let me go," was a treat indeed. An oratorio society is one of their diversions at Kuling, and high-grade concerts are sandwiched in between tennis matches and long tramps.

THE HILLS OF HONAN

Down the mountain we went from Kuling to the swelter of the Yangtze valley, up the river to Hankow, thence northward by sail through Hupeh to the mountains of Honan. Kikunshan (Gi'-gun-shan) rises directly from the railroad station, and after an hour and a half of climbing you are on the very summit, enjoying the great view and the glorious breezes which sweep down from the endless ranges which lie to the northwest. Here gather many Lutheran missionaries of the Scandinavian-American connection, a large group of China Inland workers, the Canadian Presbyterians, and the Canadian Anglicans, all living, conferring, and worshiping in happy unity. The Scandinavians are mainly from Minnesota, and proved to be a well-educated, cultured, and spiritually minded company, a credit to any mission board. Among the China Inland Mission people I found Dr. Guinness, of medical fame, son of the famous Guinness, of Ireland, who was Hudson Taylor's financial backer and executive mainstay; also Mrs. Howard Taylor, the talented authoress of the China Inland Mission, well known for her "Life of Hudson Taylor" and her history of the movement. Bishop White, of Canada, proved an excellent guide for the formal meetings of the conference, and at no resort was there a finer spiritual and fraternal atmosphere.

I have no space left for Peitaiho by the sea, but as our North China missionaries have been congregating there for many years and have been writing of their experiences, a detailed description will not be missed. At all these places there were "mountain-top" experiences indeed, a genuine refreshing of the spirit and the body in the fellowship of the transfigured Christ. Dr. Warnshuis estimated that we met and conferred with over two thousand missionaries in the four resorts, as choice a body of men and women as we are likely to meet this side of heaven. Deep were the expressions of gratitude on their part as they listened to the news of a Church in America awakening to her missionary opportunity and privilege.

MESOPOTAMIA—LAND OF ORIGINS

THE author of the following article, Mr. O. E. Lindstrom, recently associated with the Marathi Mission, was one of the Americans in India who went out with Red Cross and

READY TO GO "OUT ON THE BLUE" IN MESOPOTAMIA

Young Men's Christian Association to do religious work along the British lines and camps in Mesopotamia. He has told less than we could wish of his own experiences, but he has presented a remarkable summary of Mesopotamian history and of the opportunities before Christian missionaries there. He says:—

Mesopotamia has an area of 180,000 square miles, with a total population of 2,438,000 people. This population comprises composite races, consisting of Arabs (over one-half the population), Kurds, Turks, Persians, Syrians, Armenians, Yezidis, Jews, Circassians, Sabians, Chabaks, etc.

This land lies between the two rivers, Tigris and Euphrates.

The first sea route used by the primitive navigators was down these two rivers to the Persian Gulf, to Africa and India.

The Bahrain mounds remind us of the Phœnicians, who gave us the first alphabet in cuneiform, the first system of weights, and the first banking system.

The Hebrew race took its origin from Mesopotamia: "And they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan."

Four thousand years ago horses were introduced into Mesopotamia by the Kassites.

Babylon was the mother of astronomy, and also of our present twelve divisions on the dials of our clocks.

Our present legal codes are merely modifications of Hammurabi's famous ancient laws of 2100 B. C.

The tombs of Joshua, Ezekiel, and Ezra, though merely traditional, are reverenced by the Jews and stand as monuments of Old Testament religious teachings.

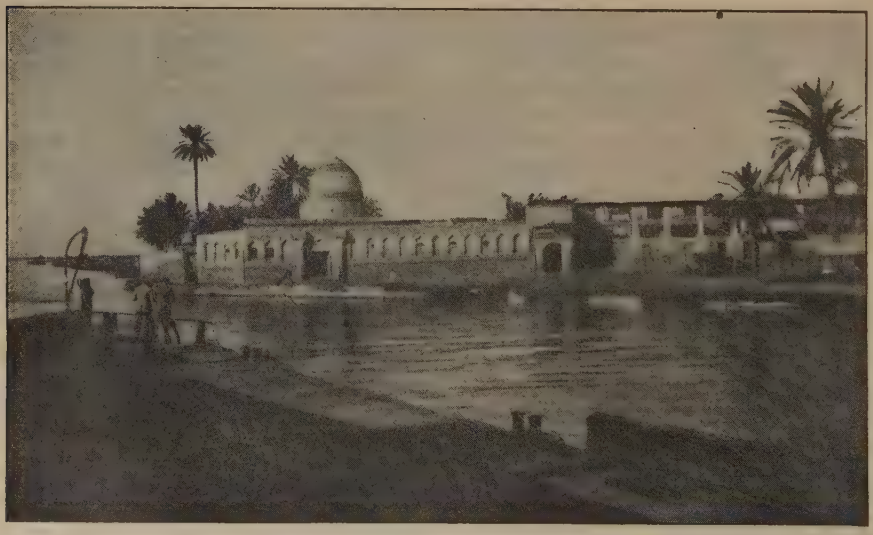
This land of origins, of great kingdoms and world powers, is today nothing but ruin and desolation—"And Babylon . . . shall never be inhabited, . . . neither shall the Arabian pitch his tent there . . . but wild beasts of the desert shall lie there . . . and owls shall dwell there"—which can best be understood by the ancient inscriptions readable today on the ends of the tablets that pave the way 'mid the ruins of Kasr Mound, because it was for personal glory that he printed, "I am Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon; I paved the Babel Way with blocks of SHADU stone for the procession of the great Lord Marduk. O Marduk, Lord, grant long life!"

It is in the light of history that we can understand the conditions and people of Mesopotamia today. This land, that led the world in ancient learning when America was unknown and all Europe was in a barbarous state, portrays striking contrasts today. Mesopotamia has during the periods of rise

and fall been ruled by the Persians, Greeks, Parthians, Sassanians, Arabs, and Turks. And it is under the latter's rule, from 1534 to 1914, that independent states were founded and broken up; plagues and scourges wiped out entire cities (1830–31, 50,000 died of plague in Bagdad); floods swept away the river villages and ruined crops; famines followed all these disasters that diminished the population tremendously; and along with these natural disasters the people suffered under a form of rule that was corrupt, full of fraud, and ever steeped with violence.

The tribal organizations were, as a rule, very loyal to the British during the war. Those in the south, who are mostly peasants working in date gardens, look to the powerful Sheikh of Muhammarah as their chief. Above Qurnah (traditional Eden) the principal tribe is the Muntafik of the S'adun Clan. It was rather from a desire to pilfer and to rob than to stop British aggression against the Turk that this Bedouin tribe persistently attempted to loot an entire train by destroying the tracks and roadbed, or by entering the army camps "out on the blue" like a thief at night. Such invasions were so common that the troops were ordered to patrol the railways, and while in camp to sleep on their rifles instead of stacking them in the center of the tent, to prevent the Bedouin from stealing the much desired modern rifle. Tommies confided to me that they never slept more soundly than when the tramp of a bare foot and the raising of a door flap was heard, because a move would mean the drawing of blood under an Arab knife, which is as much feared as a Gurkha's kookery.

No one could live in the Far East without being convinced that the Turks should not be permitted to govern anybody but themselves. Should not we as a nation, with missionary love and zeal, share with Great Britain in this endeavor to lift the Oriental out of ignorance, bondage, and depression, as we have helped the Cuban and are now helping the Filipino? A child born in a reed hut 'mid the swamps, or in a black goat's hair tent on the desert, needs America's protectorate so that it may have a chance to become an honest farmer in the productive alluvial plain, or to become a doctor or a lawyer in Aleppo, Bagdad, or Trebizond before the next quarter of a century is over.



THE TOMB OF EZRA ON THE TIGRIS RIVER

THE PROMISED LAND IN TIENTSIN

By Rev. ROBERT E. CHANDLER

MURRAY FRAME, a resident of Peking, wrote of Tientsin as "the greatest and the richest city of all North China." Hopei is the heart and center of that greatest city. Modern schools are here, both classical and industrial. The better Chinese residences are here. And Hopei is in the middle of the human stream. From Peking and Nanking the trains bring their loads to the Central Station; and through Hopei they pass, along the splendid Viceroy's Road, widest street in Tientsin. And this center the American Board is now to occupy. It is one feature not according to old Yuan Shih Kai's program; he closed the doors of Hopei to foreigners. Sometime, somehow, the doors have swung away from the locks, and now they stand open wide. The Board representatives are admitted, they are welcomed by Hopei people.

Two years ago the flood came, yellow, inescapable. Two rivers flowed over the Board's plant in Hsiku Compound, one after the other. Some one had to move. The church went into family quarters. The schools were closed for some months. The missionaries moved out. Hopei was dry. By great good fortune one of the two foreign residences established in Hopei was vacant. This the mission rented. Two families and a single woman moved into the small quarters. Many others were sheltered there from time to time.

Efficiency was the need, that hard winter. Every one must work on flood relief. One must be able to move clothes and coal and grain and other things. And the greatest enterprise undertaken, the management of a Refugee Camp for 7,000 people, was also located in Hopei, not far from the new American Board residence. At the head of the camp was a splendid young missionary loaned by the Methodists; around him a staff of Chinese, mostly loaned by the American Board mission. Managing all the camp accounts was our Mr. Ballou, in his second year in China. So the little house met the chief tests in that hectic year. We thanked God many times for the Viceroy's Road, and for iron bridges instead of boats.

In the comradeship of unselfish service, many friendships were formed and strengthened, friendships of the choicest kind. A community of need and endeavor drew Hopei people together, irrespective of color or class. And a new light dawned for the American Board group. To many minds at once, among Chinese and foreigners, came thoughts: "Make it a big and permanent Move! We ought to be in the middle of the stream, in Hopei. We must administer efficiently our whole Christian enterprise, when the phase of flood relief is past. Hopei *is* the Promised Land; enter it!"

So gradually the idea and purpose of a Move gathered momentum. Deference was given to the opinion of our associates in other Tientsin churches and missions; the Christian Union gave the most cordial response and a Godspeed to our project. Colleagues in Peking and other stations sent a committee to investigate many points; it rendered a strong verdict for Hopei. In May, 1918, the general project was unanimously approved by the Chihli District Association and by the North China Council, the highest joint body of the mission.

The second year, when the strain of the flood was over, saw the work open up in a marvelous way. Nearly every step was taken in response to local request. The opening of a girls' school and kindergarten, the locating of Chinese workers, Bible classes, the organization of the First Church of Hopei—all these were asked for by Hopei neighbors, Christian and non-Christian. Those Christian homes, Chinese and American, are already a part of

the community, and are claimed by it. We shall not need a large, somewhat exclusive "Compound" in Hopei; even in outward appearance we may conform more closely to the neighbors. Church and schools will be manifestly for those whom they are to serve; and homes will be for hosts and for guests.

Thus the Hopei Move is important, urgent; and it is wonderfully hopeful. All that is lacking is the money for land and buildings. Apart from available assets, some $75,000 is needed; also $50,000 as our mission's quarter-share in a Union Hospital. (The city of a million has only a single properly equipped hospital for Chinese, and that is for women and children only.)

The Prudential Committee heartily endorses the Hopei project. It has applied available funds for use. It authorizes me to raise money for the project while I am on furlough. Next year a request will come from Tientsin, in connection with the drive of the Interchurch World Movement. But the Hopei Move ought not to wait till the fall of 1920 or later. Who will help now in the Christian occupation of this Promised Land?

FROM JAPAN TO JALUIT

As most of our readers know, the Board's work among the Southern Pacific islands has been much curtailed for various reasons. The only man now connected with our Micronesia Mission is Rev. Carl Heine, who, though not under regular appointment, is a faithful and devoted worker. After Japan took over the German possessions in the Pacific the Board's diplomatic connections of course were with Tokyo. A deputation of the Kumi-ai church in Japan visited the islands, and there has been some discussion as to that body's entering upon missionary work there. Meantime the undertakings of the Board have held quietly on, the members of the mission being respected by all governments.

Called on mission business recently to visit Japan, Mr. Heine wrote to a friend a leisurely account of the voyage back to the islands, from which we take the following comments on some of the islands whose names used to be familiar to our readers, but from which we have not heard for a long while. It is sad to learn of the decline of Christian work there:—

A PORTABLE TEMPLE

"Three days after leaving Japan the Bonin Islands hove in sight and at the same time we seemed quite suddenly to slip out of the cold weather and enter a more genial climate. We rounded a high rocky point and entered a little harbor and anchored. On a piece of low lying land opposite the anchorage was a little village, almost invisible behind a breakwind of trees. The shops in the village, the inhabitants, and the customs appeared to me to be more or less Japanese. Some festival was being celebrated while we were there. The children wore their gayest apparel. A number of them carried around the village a sort of a miniature gorgeous temple or portable shrine. They danced along the roads with it, and turned round and round, and shouted and yelled.

"We left the Bonin Islands the same afternoon and headed south again. Each day the air grew sensibly warmer and more soft and balmy. More frequently schools of brilliant flying fish darted out of the water and seemed to shimmer a welcome to us as they shot through the air.

TRUK, GEM OF THE CAROLINES

"After about a week's sailing we sighted Truk once more and just after dark entered the lagoon by one of the passages, and awaited morning.

"Truk is a marvelously beautiful island, and undoubtedly the most valu-

LELU HARBOR, KUSAIE, CAROLINE ISLANDS

able, commercially and strategically, in all the Carolines. It consists of a number of fertile, mountainous islands, from half a mile to several miles in length, all lying close to each other and forming a number of fine land-locked harbors and bays capable of affording safe anchorage to a whole fleet. Surrounding this group of islands and several miles distant is a coral reef along which are dotted at intervals low islets, also covered with vegetation. Formerly the American Board had missionaries stationed on this island, but some years ago the work was transferred to a German mission society. When I was there last year the work was losing ground rapidly. Only one German missionary with his wife were stationed there, and their movements were restricted. The population of the island is about 13,000, most of whom are heathen.

AND FERTILE PONAPE

"After a stay of ten days at Truk, I left in a smaller steamer and now our course was changed to east. Two days later we arrived at the beautiful and fertile island of Ponape, well known in the annals of the South Seas. It was at this island that many whalers congregated years ago while they awaited the whaling season up north. It was also visited by them to obtain fresh provisions to keep off scurvy, the great enemy of long voyages in those times, before the art of canning fresh food was discovered. During the Civil War in your fair country, the *Shenandoah,* on her great cruise, put in one day and burned to the water's edge several whale ships that were at anchor. The American Board had missionaries there for a number of years, and good work was done.

"Over thirty years ago the Spaniard, who in those days 'protected' the Carolines, on some protest expelled the missionaries and only Romish priests were permitted to do religious work there. Under German rule the American Board reëstablished work there, but only to transfer it some years later to the same German society working at Truk. There are no Protestant missionaries now in Ponape, the last being deported early this year. The people are crying out for American missionaries. Will the cry be heard?

AND KUSAIE'S MOUNTAINS

"Leaving Ponape on the afternoon of the same day that we arrived there, we again headed eastward. Two days

later we reached Kusaie, another beautiful mountainous island of volcanic origin, with a low, flat coral reef surrounding it but adjoining the land.

"The beautiful little harbor of Lelu, on the eastern side of Kusaie, is fringed with cocoanut trees, with a background of steep mountains covered with dense forests of brilliant green tropical vegetation. The Marshall Islands Training School, which is located on this island, is several miles to the northwest, but the missionaries have a little cottage on the shores of Lelu harbor. I expected that one of the Misses Baldwin, who conduct the school, would be there to meet the steamer. I hoped also that three of my children who are in the school would accompany the missionary. Accordingly I landed as soon as the anchor was down and made for the little thatched cottage about a third of a mile distant from the landing. Although I have been in Micronesia just twenty-nine years, and the Baldwin sisters quite twenty years, we had never met. As I approached the house I saw my children under the veranda, and a kindly faced lady came out to meet me. I held out my hand and, using the formula made use of by Stanley on the historic occasion when he met Livingstone in Central Africa, I said, 'Miss Baldwin, I presume.' She smiled and led me into the house, where a table was laid for breakfast for all of us. A couple of happy hours there and I had to go on board.

* * * *

HOME AGAIN AND AT CHURCH

"After two days I landed on the island of Jaluit, at Jebwar, the seat of government on this lagoon. My home is at Imraj, an islet about eight miles away across the lagoon. To get there I had to go in a native sailing canoe.

"Landing at Imraj, the people greeted me with a few commonplace remarks and inquiries just as if I had been away only a day or so, for as a rule the natives do not make a display of their feelings. After a little conversation I strolled up to the dwelling house, and after a word or two of greeting to the occupants and a look around,, I went across to the church house opposite, entered, and sat down in my accustomed place and had a quiet half hour. Yes! I was home again, and I was indeed thankful."

SCHOLARS IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT TRUK

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1918	$11,582.52	$1,886.51	$310.99	$139,439.20	$1,000.00	$1,753.50	$155,972.72
1919	15,425.00	6,865.72	204.74	134,715.66		2,505.50	159,716.62
Gain	$3,842.48	$4,979.21				$752.00	$3,743.90
Loss			$106.25	$4,723.54	$1,000.00		

A GOOD START

THE good news of last month continues. The tide is surely rising. Nearly $4,000 increase is scored by the churches and $5,000 by individual gifts. Doubtless many gifts in these two columns were sent to help save the day as the books were closing, so their presence in these totals gives a running to the record of the new year.

The Treasurer's report to be presented at Grand Rapids makes good reading, and it is worth repeating here that while it took over a century to reach the million dollar income, the next half million has been passed in eight years. Such growth seems rapid when compared with our own past, but the greater things done by sister denominations force disappointing contrasts into light. The things done seem pitifully slight if the vast needs of the fields are remembered. Rejoice, but press on!

GREAT HOPES

The Board begins the year with great expectations. When the favorable facts are listed, they argue for the greatest advance ever recorded. Within the denomination, 1920 will be the culmination of the long-prepared Tercentenary. The Pilgrim spirit holds the stage. Through the winter our heritage and our record will be pressed into wide publicity. The autumn campaign of education centers on the central theme of stewardship, and the December canvass will again bring glad results. In the summer, the great days at Plymouth and Boston will stir every church.

A reaction need not be feared, for at Grand Rapids foundations will be laid for a Five-Year-Plan to carry forward the momentum of 1920.

But the greatest cause for hope is not in a mere historic celebration, but in the vast potential power of the Interchurch Movement. Little has been written of the details of this crusade, but it is perfectly clear that no such preparations were ever made in the two thousand years of Christian history. The National Council will discuss the part our denomination will play, and surely no other decision now seems possible except eager coöperation. The world is today being surveyed for the coming campaign. From unchurched rural districts, from the hideous facts of race war, or crowded slum, or foreign menace, to distant needs in every mission field, the whole task of a united Protestantism is be-

ing charted and weighed for presentation to the churches of every town and city in April, 1920.

In another month the complete time table may perhaps be ready; but at this instant it can be said without hesitation that the prospects ahead of the American Board and of all Boards, home and foreign, are brighter than ever before. The attack of an aroused and energized Protestant Church upon the needs of the world is changing from trench warfare into an open drive, with a greater victory in sight than we now dream. There are difficulties in the way, but they cannot dim the picture. It is time for the putting on of armor. God's spirit is moving the Church of Christ.

NATURAL SELECTION

It requires courage to read the newspaper from day to day. The Christian steward is being forced to adopt thorough principles to guide his gifts, amid the series of "Drives" that are announced. Harvard wants fifteen millions, Princeton is gathering fourteen, Technology asks for ten from its graduates and mysterious "Mr. Smith," Phillips Andover expects one and a half, and the Big Brother of them all, the Red Cross, will get its thirty-five, all of us helping.

Of greater claim to Pilgrim-born is the balance of the Pilgrim Fund before the New Year turns, and not a church should fail of passing its quota.

Incidentally, it will be a test of loyalty indeed to keep that gift to the American Board near the top of the list, but that's where it belongs and must stay. Darwin referred to the survival of the fittest; but the missionary cause and its workers count also on faith, hope, love, and prayer as sources of courage in going on.

THREE WORDS TO THE WISE

I. CHRIST THE NATIONS' KING

This is the title of the Christmas program which the American Board and the Woman's Boards have prepared for use this year. It presents the Christmas story in hymn and recitation and then goes on to show Christ as the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The program closes with a simple pageant in which a herald calls for messengers to carry the Good News into all the world. The program can be presented with the minimum amount of preparation. It uses the familiar and truly great Christmas hymns. The new recitations which are introduced are simple and effective. The program will be sent in quantity, free to schools making offerings to the Boards.

II. MISSIONARY STORIES AND PROGRAMS

Have you ordered yet the set of stories and programs, "Congregational Pilgrims in Turkey," planned for use during these fall months, September through December? Many leaders who have already begun to use them in their schools are writing that they are the best yet. The Homeland Societies will have their special material ready for use early in the new year, hence the weeks are limited in which we can urge the use of the Turkey stories and programs. Even though only a few weeks remain before the new year, the material can be effectively used in your school. Order now at thirty-five cents for the set.

III. SUNDAY SCHOOL GIFTS

During these four months our Sunday schools are gathering their offerings for the American Board and the Woman's Boards. As in the last few years, we suggest a fifty-fifty division of gifts between the American Board and the Woman's Board of your district. We are asking the schools this year to invest their money in Turkey. An attractive coin card, "Cover the Map with Your Dollar," has been prepared and is ready for free distribution in the schools. Send us your order for the coin cards in quantity.

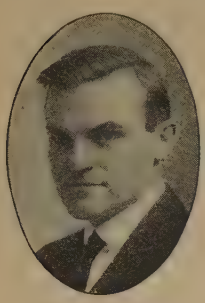
(Supplies may be ordered from the Educational Department, American Board, 14 Beacon St., Boston; the district offices; or the Woman's Board of your district.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TURKEY

Another Doctor Gets Under the Load at Aintab

A letter has come from Dr. Lorrin A. Shepard, written during his second week in Aintab, where he has gone to



DR. SHEPARD

MRS. SHEPARD

succeed his father, the famous "Shepard of Aintab," in the reconstruction and relief work. It is full of appreciation of the load carried by Dr. Merrill, of Central Turkey College, of Dr. Caroline Hamilton, and of the other ladies who stood by through war days. It is full, too, of Dr. Shepard's understanding of the problems just ahead of the Aintab Christians as well as of the mission. He says:—

"The churches are passing through a critical point in their history. The deportations have torn many from their old ideals. Many problems face the leaders of evangelism here; for instance, the attitude of the churches to those who became Moslems in name in order to save their lives during the dark days."

We have already described the cooperation of our mission with the A. C. R. N. E. relief parties—hospital, school buildings, etc., being run as relief institutions and orphanages. The tangled transportation matters have prevented the station's receipt of all the stores designed for it, but crowded clinics three times a week and at least two-score patients are housed in one of the outpatient departments of the mission. Then Dr. Shepard says:—

"There is no limit to the possibilities. There are whole fields almost untouched. There is no organized work for tuberculosis. There is no hospital extension or social service work. There is no educational work in hygiene or sanitation. There is no village work." And then he tells of a few of the things—he has time to mention only a few of the things—another doctor and another man could do and are needed for right away:—

At Home to Callers

"One of the pleasant things about our arrival was the way in which we were greeted by native friends. It was announced at church that we would receive callers on two afternoons this week. Many came to welcome us. All were friendly and cordial; not one but spoke of the great service of Father for Aintab, and there was a feeling that we belonged which made us feel that truly the doors were open to us as they would be to few newcomers. We have been getting a little insight into the losses these people have suffered during the past few years. It is heartrending to listen to them. There were 34,000 deported from here and about 5,000 remained. Practically all the survivors have returned, 8,000 roughly, or less than a quarter. At least 4,000 here are dependent for their daily bread. Some of these, many in fact, were prosperous before. And the hardships are evident in the physical condition of those who come to the hospital. Many of the young men who

have escaped have not recovered sufficiently to be able to work."

*

A Play for Determination

A member of our Eastern Turkey Mission who has seen the development of conditions in the East from the time when the great war broke out, and he brought his family home *via* the Volga River, Siberia, and the Pacific Ocean, then went back to lead in relief activities, has written to the Near East Relief of present prospects as follows:—

"We are living in a bedlam of 'new world principles' run riot. The 'self-determination of races' doctrine is beautifully exemplified in the appalling chaos with which we are surrounded. In the Caucasus, which has approximately the area of France, we have (1) the Georgian Republic with its capital at Tiflis; (2) the Azerbeijan or Tartar Republic with its capital at Baku; (3) the Armenian Republic with its capital in Erivan; (4) the Neutral Zone, separating the above three; (5) the Government of the Port of Batoum, which is in British hands.

"There is no end of 'determination' in all five of these districts. The Azerbeijan Government is 'determined' that no other section of the country shall be benefited by its surplus supplies of oil and food. The Georgian Government is 'determined' that it shall confiscate as much as possible of the property of its alien subjects, and hold up all imports for as high a tax as possible. The Armenian Republic is 'determined' to equalize as far as possible the division of the spoils of the country left them by the Russians and in which they feel they have had an unequal share. The Neutral Zone commander is 'determined' as far as possible to keep the three republics from getting at each others' throats. The Batoum Government is 'determined' that there shall be a free port through which food for the starving thousands shall pass freely.

"The railroad facilities consist of a line from Batoum to Erivan passing through Tiflis, and another road from Tiflis to Baku. The former line is under three separate and independent controls, and the latter under two. Without any further explanation you can imagine what a play there is for 'determination.'"

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JAPAN

Unconscious Advertising

The Japan Mission has sent out to the American Board Constituency a circular containing a solemn and stirring "Emergency Call to Prayer." They ask us to pray for missionary reenforcements; for additional native workers; for financial relief; and for spiritual revival. And they give convincing reasons why we should devote ourselves to prayer on all those lines. Then they proceed to some equally emphatic warnings:

DON'T turn down Japan because she has shown a selfish spirit in dealing with China. She is thus unconsciously advertising her need of the Christian spirit.

DON'T turn down Japan because she has committed atrocities in Korea. Turkish atrocities against Armenia never stopped missionary effort in that land. Japan is thus unconsciously advertising her need of the Gospel of Love.

DON'T turn down Japan because she is turning towards materialism. She is thus unconsciously advertising her need of spiritual guidance.

DON'T turn down Japan because of her militarism. Her struggling democratic spirit needs as never before the friendship of the American Republic. Japan is thus unconsciously advertising her need of the Brotherhood of Men.

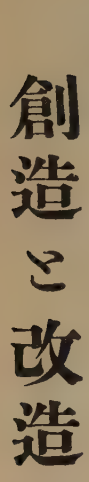
DON'T turn down Japan because (you think) she is already Christianized. Japan is still essentially non-Christian. The Church within her is fighting against fearful odds. Japan is advertising her need of Christ's salvation.

Japan's population is about 75,000,000; Protestant Christians in Japan are 207,000. Here are great fields and oppor-

tunities for service and initiative in city and country evangelism, in schools and social service, in international friendship, and in moral reform.

⚜

A Country Pastor's Book



The print herewith is the title on the cover of a book written by Rev. Mr. Kokita, pastor of the rural church at Nayoro; published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of his church, dated June 20, 1919. The large characters, being interpreted, say, "Construction and Reconstruction"; the line of smaller characters denote the author and read, "By Rev. T. Kokita." We are indebted to Dr. George M. Rowland, of Sapporo, author of the article on "Country Evangelism" in the latest number of our *Envelope Series*, for a translation of the preface of Mr. Kokita's brochure, which Dr. Rowland says represents one effort of a country minister to spread Christian intelligence broadcast. The translation reads:—

"Now at the close of the war the cry everywhere is 'a new world order,' 'the new era,' and so forth. In diplomacy, in government, in finance, everywhere, reconstruction is said to be necessary to permanent peace and to human happiness. But we are apt to forget one prime essential. Outwardly, imperialism and militarism may have been put down. But so long as the old enemy, the inward spirit, remains, the happiness of the world cannot be expected. Whence is to come the wisdom and spirit to overcome this inner enemy? I unreservedly believe it is to be found in the one volume of the Bible, which is 'the sword of the Spirit.' It must not be thought that this Bible is exclusively the book of Christians. The heart of the world, the soul of America and Europe, can be known only through this Book, the fountain from which that soul doth flow.

"I have therefore in my little book undertaken, in the light of present-day conditions, to give a brief exposition of passages which may be considered the marrow of the Old and New Testaments. The purpose is to introduce to all the people the content of this Bible."

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Strikes in Japan

A letter dated August 13 from Rev. D. I. Grover, Secretary of the Japan Mission, contains the following:—

"The social and industrial unrest, characteristic of Europe and America, has spread to Japan and strikes, hitherto unknown, are now occurring on every hand. For three days, only a week or so ago, not a newspaper was printed in Tokyo, due to a printers' strike. A great cause of the unrest is the cost of living, which continues relentlessly to increase. Rice, the staff of life, which before the war was about twenty *sen* a *sho* is now over sixty *sen* and everything else is correspondingly dear. Serious attention was paid to the social and industrial problems at the recent meeting of the Federated Missions and increased efforts are to be made this coming year to bring Christian influences to bear upon them. It is indeed a day throughout the world when, as never before, the principles of Jesus need to be put into practice."

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AFRICA

The Missionaries' Return to Ochileso

Early last spring Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Neipp, who had been spending a furlough in America, were permitted to start on their return journey to the West Central Africa Mission. We have only recently received the letter, telling of their welcome at their station, from which we quote a few

incidents. After they reached Cape Town Mr. and Mrs. Neipp were delayed for some time before they could connect with the Portuguese steamer for the six days' journey up the West Coast to Lobito. A few days later they took the train for Dondi, in the interior. Here they had to wait again for carriers, "with whom we traveled four days on a rough path straight to Ochileso," says the letter.

"At some of the outstations we passed through crowds of natives who met us on the path, shouting and showering us with flowers and leaves. At Elavoko, a trading flag, tied to a long pole, was waved over our heads, and we were brought amid great rejoicing to the house in which we were to spend the night. Two chairs were placed on the high veranda for us so that we could be seen by all, and every one came up to greet us. Meanwhile three flutists were serenading us with their best native tunes. The veranda and rooms were carpeted with banana leaves, and a quantity of native food was brought as a gift to us and to our carriers.

"An old man came to greet us. He took our hands, saying, 'I want to touch you to know that it is you indeed, and that I am not dreaming. I have prayed so much for your return, for I feared you would not come, and now God has heard my prayers.'

"Now we are at Ochileso, with a gigantic task to accomplish. But we 'cast our burden upon the Lord,' and he does sustain us wonderfully. Do you realize our feeling in coming home to stay—not living in trunks any more? We were fortunate in having a Boer wagon bring our baggage from the railroad station. The wagon took ten days for a distance of seventy-five miles. It was pulled by twenty oxen; the usual load is two to three tons for a wagon. The unpacking of our trunks was a great affair for the natives. It would have been unkind not to let them see the contents of those great boxes!

"As I was taking out our spinning wheel, a native came with a bag of cotton to sell. I bought the cotton for two yards of printed cloth, and kept the man to teach him to spin with the wheel. So there's a prospect of using the hand loom. When we took out the Victrola and started playing some of the choice records our friends had given us, the people listened with much pleasure. We were surprised at their appreciation of good music.

A FESTIVAL DAY IN WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

OUTSTATION OF OCHILESO

"We are grateful for the keeping power the Lord has manifested here. Even if some have grown cold and sought the help of the witch doctor, a large number have been strengthened in their faith. The outschools, I understand, have kept up radiating their influence all round the country. What a pleasure it will be to have the leaders of these outposts come next Sunday to partake of the Lord's Supper together!"

*

INDIA

Of One Evangelistic Campaign

A late addition to the Madura Mission, Miss Bertha K. Smith, of Aruppukottai, in Ramnad District, has written for home friends an account of one of the series of evangelistic campaigns led by Dr. Sherwood Eddy and others in South India last summer. The whole story is interesting, but we print only some sentences about the closing days:—

"On Sunday morning, the last day, 127 men, women, and children received baptism. Have you ever witnessed such a sight as that? It took exactly three-quarters of an hour to baptize them all, and if they had not been prepared beforehand, they would not have been ready to understand any message. On Saturday evening one man gave his heart to Christ. On Sunday evening an opportunity was given to those who desired to testify. This man rose to his feet, went to the platform, gave such a stirring witness and told the story of the cross in such a way that it influenced the audience considerably. When a boy this man had gone to one of our schools, and had there learned over one hundred Scripture verses and, of course, had learned all about Jesus. All that teaching bore fruit the first night he was a Christian. This shows the influence our schools are exerting in the lives of the Hindus, and how, later in life, they return to that teaching. . . .

"From one village eighteen families were baptized. In this baptismal service fifteen different castes were represented. They embraced landlords, cultivators, goldsmiths, accountants, coolies, and three of the robber castes, including the cattle-lifters and jewel thieves. All of these new Christians are representatives from all over our district, and they will go back and become members of the individual churches.

"The mission is divided into several districts, and in each district at least one missionary is working, and pastors, catechists, Bible-women, and others. Here (in Ramnad District) we have a population of 339,000; three missionaries, seven ordained men, thirty-five catechists, six evangelists, forty-four schoolmasters, sixty-five schoolmistresses, twenty Bible-women, and two other workers."

Following on Famine

In Sirur, on a branch of the Bhima River, some thirty odd miles south of Ahmednagar, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur A. McBride are in charge of the station. In a letter just received, they tell us of the recent days of famine, plague, and unrest. The letter says:—

"One source of worry has pressed hard upon us of late, that is the presence of cholera in our villages. We usually expect cholera to follow famine. It is always present in India, and only waits a favorable opportunity to break out in epidemic form. There was a serious epidemic of it in Bombay a few months ago. I suppose that people fleeing from Bombay brought it to the relief camps and to their villages. We have already lost more of our village Christian people from this scourge than from influenza last year.

Put Yourself in Their Place

"I went to one of our villages the other day to see our teacher and his wife, both of whom were reported to have the disease. I found them both very ill. My appreciation of our village workers increased as I saw the misery that they were in largely because of lack of care. The teacher was sick in one room, his wife in the other room. Their children were running about the house, filthy beyond description, and flies swarming all over everything. It is the flies which carry the germs. No doctor, no medicines, no disinfectants, which are so essential in these cases; no one to care for them with any medical or even sanitary sense. The ignorant villagers were doing all in their power to care for their teacher, but they know but little. As I write this, word comes that the teacher has died. He leaves a wife and three small children—no insurance, no property, nothing! . . .

"As far as I know, nobody has died about here during this famine from actual starvation. This has been due in great part to the very prompt and energetic measures taken by Government to provide work for those who were in need, and to give relief to those who could not work. It has saved thousands. Four of these relief camps were opened within a few miles of Sirur, all within our district or parish. In these camps there were at one time about twenty thousand people. The men received eight cents a day, the women six cents, and children two or three cents. They worked in the summer sun, breaking stone for roads, digging irrigation canals, building dams, or making roads. Government had plans all ready for different lines of work requiring the maximum of unskilled labor.

Cattle Camps and Cactus

"By establishing cattle camps where the animals were fed on cactus from which the thorns had been burned off, Government saved a large number of cattle which would otherwise have died. The conservatism of the people is shown in the fact that some people were almost compelled to bring their cattle to the camps. It was a new method, and the people would not believe that it was a proper way of doing.

"One man told me that if God had intended cattle to eat cactus, he would not have put thorns on it. I replied that perhaps God intended it for a food for them in case of need, and put on the thorns so the cattle wouldn't eat it all up before the emergency came! We cannot be too thankful that we have a government in India which does its best to meet the needs of its people.

"The famine has brought us special opportunities to preach the gospel. Our teachers and preachers made regular visits to the relief camps, and went among the people from their own villages and those from other places. They kept in touch with those whom they were already influencing and made new friends. We are receiving invitations to come and start work in other villages. Only yesterday the chief official from one village came to the bungalow to see me. He wants me to open a school for the children in his

village. He promises to secure most of the contributions needed for building a schoolhouse in the village, and as officer in charge of the village will see that the boys attend school regularly."

*

The Vest-Pocket Edition of a Cow

A recent "Report Letter" from Sholapur station of the Marathi Mission contains the following picturesque bit, with its tribute to the ingenuity of the missionary in making a little money go a long way:—

"Mrs. Lorin S. Gates has devised a unique way in which to make relief money go a long way. The little orphanage children needed milk, which is very expensive. She started her servant to search for a cow which could be rented for a time. He failed, but returned with the suggestion that she buy a cow from the Pinzara Pole. This is a sort of animal hospital conducted by the Jains, to whom all animal life is sacred. During the famine times these places are filled, for a poor man whose cow is about to starve can take her to this place, where she will be kept alive, though not well fed, for which service he will receive certain credit on the heavenly ledger.

"With the 'madam sahib's' consent, the man went out and soon returned with a very diminutive cow and a much more diminutive calf, for the two of which he had paid the sum of five rupees ($1.66). We all expressed the hope that the milk would not be as thin as the cow. She has surprised us all by giving more milk than one has any right to expect from such a vest-pocket edition of a cow. The children are thriving on the milk, and the cow will pay for herself in less than a month."

*

CHINA

Shansi's Active Governor Enforces the Anti-Footbinding Law

The progressive high official of Shansi Province, Governor Yen, is attempting thoroughly to enforce the laws against footbinding in the district of which he has charge. The *Bulletin* issued by Fenchow station, which has just reached us, contains an account of the campaign. It seems that last year an attempt was made to frighten people into unbinding their feet, by heavily fining all who were seen on the street with the bandages still on. Vigilance soon relaxed, however:—

"This spring, working through the magistrate of the city, all women and girls of government and church schools were asked to join the anti-footbinding society, and to take part in inspecting

A PASSENGER WHEELBARROW

the feet of all women and girls in Fenchow. Girls with bound feet have never been allowed to remain in the mission boarding school.

"The magistrate divided the city into districts, each to be worked by one group of inspectors. Our school delegated for this work five teachers and eight of the older pupils, girls whose feet had never been bound or not been bound long enough to change them perceptibly. These were divided into five teams, each team properly chaperoned by a dignified old man and accompanied by a police officer, to lend law and order to the proceedings.

"It was encouraging to see the businesslike method with which the Chinese had worked out all the details—the foreigners not having offered any suggestions. Each young woman was given a badge denoting her office and a certificate showing her right to engage in the movement. Instructions were given as to how to proceed on entering a court, and leaflets were given to be read and explained to the women, telling them how to proceed after unbinding. A liberal amount of money for cart fare was sent, with the assurance that more would be provided if needed; but no pay was offered the inspectors.

A Census of Feet

"On reaching a designated court, the policeman remained at the gate while the girls and the chaperon entered. The old man stood in the court while the ladies entered each room, taking the name, age, and address of any woman found with feet bound. The tours were made systematically, the teams going out from seven to five daily till the task was done.

"When all the ground was covered, a complete report had to be prepared and sent to the governor. This showed 1,880 homes visited by our people and about 2,590 women examined. Of this number few had bound feet, but it has been suggested that when fear of inspection is past the bandages will soon go on again. Governor Yen also has thought of this, and has started a movement whereby all young men students are exhorted to declare themselves in favor of natural feet for women. Buttons are to be worn marked 'Natural Foot Society' and 'I will not marry a woman having bound feet.'" Governor Yen is evidently a diplomat of resources!

Miss Josephine E. Horn, head of the girls' school in Fenchow, was decorated by the governor for assistance in the campaign. Miss Horn is a Carleton College alumna who went to Fenchow under the Woman's Board of the Interior, in 1915. Her school, in addition to grade work, gives two years of academy work; and Miss Horn says she cannot turn out graduates fast enough to fill the positions waiting for them as teachers in district schools.

Do They Want an Education in Shaowu?

"I want to tell you one story," writes Miss Grace A. Funk, of the Shaowu Mission. "My friends tell me no one will believe it! The other day I went to a funeral and missed one of my classes in school. It was an examination in English grammar. The girls were much disappointed because I did not get back in time, and insisted on making up the period. There really was no other time in the school day when I could get in the class. No other class would give up its period to them. So I gave that examination at 6.15 in the evening (the next class coming at seven), so no one lost any instruction! Do we want an education in China?

Close Quarters

"There are a round hundred in the dormitory of the Shaowu Girls' Boarding School, and many beds have to have *three* occupants! You can thin your vegetable garden, though you hate to do it; but when it's a case of throwing

away a little human plant—giving her no chance at all—at least in Shaowu the teachers don't do it if they can possibly help it. Twenty of the hundred pupils are new scholars and four from towns never before represented in the schools."

Worth While

Miss Funk tells of what happened in one such place:—

"Two or three years ago Virtue Lee came into our school from a pagan village fifty li (seventeen miles) away. She was the daughter of the leading man there. There was not a Christian in the place and no boy or girl had come to the mission schools before. She became a Christian in the school, and soon the village knew it. Now they have ordered twenty Bibles and hymn books, and are asking that a preacher come to them regularly.

"One of our girls was 'Beautiful Fire,' and she was a bit of a firebrand. Over a year ago she married and went to be the only Christian in her husband's village. Now they say the 'fire' is a veritable radiance, and the pastor of her home church says that she is being a faithful Christian among her pagan neighbors.

"Thirty li away from Beautiful Fire, another little bride is undertaking her first school. It had been closed for three years because there was no teacher. And in another place the shy, backward little wife of the preacher is starting a school, because there is no one else and she must do her best for her girls."

Neither of these girls are school graduates; some had been out of school several years; but the education is longed for, and these girls have risen to their responsibilities.

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From the Mountains of Kuliang

Dr. Lucy P. Bement, of Shaowu, writes from the vacation resort on the hilltop:—

"We on Kuliang hear of the terrible ravages of cholera in Foochow—3,000 deaths a week. Half the ricksha men, among whom it has been worst, have either been victims of the disease or have left the city for their homes in the surrounding villages. It is not uncommon to see seven funeral processions crossing 'The Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages' at one time. One coffin shop has sold 120 coffins in one day.

A PEEP-SHOW ON A CHINESE STREET

More fun than the movies

"The military governor, after losing 700 soldiers, gave $1,000 for an idol procession, thus hoping to stay the epidemic. He has $30,000 in hand to open a hospital in case the idol worship is not successful!

"The Young Men's Christian Association has received money from the Red Cross; and with members of the Methodist and Congregational Missions and several foreign-trained Chinese physicians are doing what they can to relieve the distress. On July 23, Mr. H. E. Dennis, of the Young Men's Christian Association, after a brave fight against the disease in the city and in his own body, made the supreme

offering for the people whom he loved and served so well. Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear, who have made possible our fine new American Board hospital, have with the consent of the mission turned it over to the Red Cross for cholera patients.

"River pirates at present are making great havoc with boats bringing rice down from Shaowu, and with those carrying sugar, salt, kerosene, fish, etc., up to Shaowu. When we came down river we found the launch, which runs the last few hours of the trip, just starting for Foochow. It is usually very much faster than our little boats, so we decided to finish our journey on it. But instead of starting right off, it went out in the middle of the river and stopped until thirty-nine rice-laden boats came out and tied fast. Of course with such a tow we could barely more than drift with the current; our own little boat kept ahead of us all the way down. Even though we came so slowly the pirates did not molest us. It is surprising how in the midst of all the unrest and plague the ordinary run of business and mission work continues."

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Notes from Fenchow Station

Shansi missionaries report great pleasure during their summer vacation in studying birds in the valley where they go from Fenchow. They say there are 250 known species of birds peculiar to China.

Dr. Percy T. Watson, with a Chinese colleague, Dr. An, is giving a series of lectures to the Fenchow city police on subjects relating to sanitation and the prevention of disease.

Mr. Ch'ang and Mr. Wang, of the Fenchow hospital staff, were recently presented with medals by the governor of Shansi for plague service during the winter of 1918.

A decoration in the form of a scroll to be hung in the hospital and a medal have been presented to Dr. Watson for work during the pneumonic plague epidemic of 1918. This is the civil decoration, and is issued in the name of the President of China.

THE BOOKSHELF

The Tragedy of Bitlis. By Grace H. Knapp. Being mainly the narratives of Grisell M. McLaren and Myrtle O. Shane. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. Illustrated. Pp. 160. Price, $1.00.

Bitlis is not a familiar name to most Americans. It is, however, a dear and familiar word to the author of this book: the name of her birthplace in far Eastern Turkey near the Persian border, the place of her own missionary service as well as that of her father and mother, her brother, and a circle of other American Board missionaries. She knows its encompassing mountains, its waterfalls and fountains, its ancient fortress, its orchards and gardens, and its people, Turks, Kurds, Armenians. Into her book she has put the story of the outrage wrought upon this fair city by the red hand of the Turk at war; of the massacres and deportations of its Armenian citizens and the refugees who sought protection; and of the labors of missionary men and women who stood by through fearful times, or, like her brother, laid down life in their sacrificial service.

The story is told at first hand; from the author's own observations in the earlier part, and from the narratives of two single women who nursed the sick, comforted the dying, buried the dead, protected the survivors, and withstood the threats of cruel officials. The loyalty of the persecuted Armenians to their Christian faith, the heroism of the missionary women and their marvelous success in averting the brutal plans of Turkish officials are bright spots in an otherwise dark record.

Miss Knapp gives a literary touch to all that she writes. There is a sense

of restraint and of balance to her portrayal even of a tragedy. Her account is unsparing, but it is not passionate. It breathes the spirit of the true missionary. It draws a picture that needs to be known and that will not fade. It has a bearing on the future both of the Turk and the Armenian.

The book is attractive in appearance, with clear, readable page, and with a few appropriate pictures that really illustrate.

THE PORTFOLIO

As It Happened to Elisha

On one occasion during his wandering evangelism Sadhu Sundar Singh had been driven out of a village, hungry and tired, to take refuge in a cave. That evening about forty people came with sticks and stones to murder him. He knelt in prayer and when he rose they were all gone. Next morning early, a yet larger number appeared and he went out to meet them, saying: "Here I am. You may kill me."

"No, we have not come to kill you," they answered. "We want to know who those people were who were with you last night."

"No one was with me" said the Sadhu; "I was quite alone."

"No," they answered, "there were many people all around you. They were not like Indians, nor Chinese, nor Americans; they were like no people we ever saw before. They had shining faces and their feet did not touch the ground. So we did not dare to touch you."

Miss Bosanquet, in "The Japan Evangelist."

From an Ecclesiastic of the Greek Church

American missionaries must certainly be regarded as having played an important rôle during the war. It is an opinion not without warrant that America's unwillingness to declare war on Turkey and consequently also on Bulgaria was due to the American missionaries scattered about in these two countries, who maintained that their presence, especially in Turkey, was necessary for the sake of the persecuted Christians. Declaration of war, it may be assumed, would have compelled them to leave Turkish and Bulgarian soil. . . . I do not doubt that the presence of the missionaries in Turkey was beneficial, for they were there in those dreadful days of slaughter and persecution out of purely humanitarian motives. Nevertheless it can be regarded as equally true that the missionaries were disposed to look with dislike upon our nation whenever its interest appeared to collide with the interests of other Christian peoples living round about us. . . .

We must confess, however, that this erroneous idea on the part of the missionaries concerning the character of our people and the spirit of our Church has been nurtured by certain facts of purely domestic character. Who of us, for example, could have imagined that the Gospel Riots on a question of language and politics would have reacted upon the foreign affairs of our nation? Our refusal to permit the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the spoken language, and, in consequence of this, the State's intervention through seizure and destruction of such translations, gave the missionaries apparently reasonable grounds for proclaiming to their countrymen that the Greek State persecuted the Holy Scriptures and that Greece was a gospel-less land.

If we add to this fact our excessive conservatism regarding non-essential or even entirely dead religious forms, which one may not touch by word or deed without finding himself criticized by the overpious; if we add the increasing religious ignorance of a large portion of our people, which even strangers see clearly in the absence from our educational programs of ade-

quate religious instruction; if we add, besides the lack of education among ninety per cent of our clergy, the diseased religious point of view which marshals dozens of images of one and the same saint in order to save a sick king, as well as the religious indifference of a large part of our educated classes; if, I say, we add all this to the professional motives of the American missionaries, we have nearly all the sources of their dislike for the Greek nation. . . .

It is, therefore, our duty in the first place to dispel foreigners' erroneous opinions regarding us; and in the second place to improve our religious life, teaching the people the essence of the Orthodox faith, cleansing our Church's life of the rust engendered by the slavery and ignorance of the past, and ridding it of its load of dead forms, in order that our Church's life-giving spirit may shine forth anew. I cherish the belief that we already stand on the threshold of this new religious life.

Translation of parts of an interview with the Metropolitan of Athens, printed in the newspaper, "Hestia," of Athens, March 30, 1919.

The Kitchener "Hymn Story"

Towards the end of the war of South Africa, when we could see the edge of the woods but were not quite out of them, a friend of Lord Kitchener sent, in anticipation of the public expressions of joy, the following private telegram: "May we sing next Sunday at church parade Hymn — 'Peace, Perfect Peace'? With characteristic promptness the reply came: "No; sing Hymn No. — 'Christian! Seek not yet repose.'"

From a correspondent in "The Near East."

WORLD BRIEFS

Polish Protestants plan to establish in Warsaw a theological seminary for the training of pastors.

A man has just died to whose work is credited the conversion of 170,000 persons. This is Dr. Nommensen, for fifty-seven years a missionary among the Bataks, of Sumatra.

American banking connections are making themselves at home in China. The National City Bank of New York already has its own branch banks in Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin.

One of the native tribes in New Zealand, the Ngatili Kiao, has presented to the British Government about 500 acres of beautiful landscape around Lake Rotoiti. The tribe reserves the right to use its old burial ground. Aside from this the gift is complete, and is an expression of trust and loyalty.

It is reported that when the Chinese students left Shanghai for America, on August 16, they took with them, for presentation to the American Senate, a silver shield, in token of the appreciation of the students of the interest the Senate has taken in the Shantung situation. The shield was suitably inscribed and was to be presented as the gift of the Shanghai Students' Union, 1919.

The New York high schools now require a course in Community Civics—a course supposed to result in building intelligent citizenship in the scholars of both sexes. Instead of devoting attention to the theory of government, the scholars are to be "shown" by practice and observation of governmental science.

The Connellsville coke district is one of the mining tracts in Pennsylvania worked largely by Slavs. It is about 75 miles long and of varying width. Because the coal beds give out now and then, the population moves from one place to another. The Methodists who are carrying on mission work among these peoples propose to erect ten movable churches at strategic points. To each of these they plan to appoint a Slavic preacher and, if possible, a woman who shall be a social worker, trained probably at the McCrum School for Slavonic workers at Uniontown, Pa.

Among the gold pieces in the first shipment of specie sent by Germany to this country in part payment for food and sup-

plies, as arranged for by Food Administrator Hoover, were English sovereigns dated 1870 and French napoleons of the same date, which were paid by France to Germany as part of her indemnity after the Franco-Prussian War. The coins had been kept all these years in the Julius Tower, in Spandau. Austrian, Belgian, and Russian gold coins were also in the heavily clamped boxes which were taken from the American destroyer *Laub*, in which they made the journey from Antwerp to New York, where they were received by the Federal Reserve Bank.

It's a striking world! And some of the most picturesque strikes are in Egypt. The favorite tea shop and lunch place in Cairo suffered a strike of its waiters for more pay; the employees of the Delta Light Railways struck for a ten per cent raise of wages; government employees of various districts ask for more money, more privileges, and administrative reforms; the native lawyers' clerks in Beni-Suef are forming a union and asking for a fifty per cent increase; and medical men are rumored to be about to increase their fees. One good has already come from the labor unrest; several of the large Cairo shops have adopted what they call the "English week"—forty-eight hours' work and Saturday afternoon and Sunday free.

The North China Association of Teachers of English has recently issued its second Bulletin. This Association is evidently a most active and useful body. It's hard to acquire the Chinese language, and we Americans usually devote our sympathy and admiration to those who are struggling to do this or who have achieved it. This revealing Bulletin lays bare the troubles of the corps of teachers who familiarize the Chinese with present-day English. Mr. Chin, president of the North China Language School, led an important discussion on conversational methods; Mr. Pitman, of the Higher Normal College, favored informal discussions of newspaper reading, and declared that in his senior class they were having interesting discussions of President Wilson's speeches! Other speakers and themes were Dr. G. H. Danton, of Tsinghua College, on Phonetics; Dr. D. M. Beers on the Teaching of English Pronunciation; and Drs. H. T. Price, of Tientsin, and Hu Suh, of the Peking Government University, on Grammar Uses and Grammar Teaching.

THE CHRONICLE

Arrivals in this Country

October 10. In New York, Rev. and Mrs. William C. Cooper, of Salonica, Greece; Mrs. Margaret and Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, of Aintab, Turkey; Miss Harriet G. Powers, formerly of Brousa, Turkey; James H. Ingram, M.D., of Peking, China.

October 13. In Providence, R. I., Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, of Ochileso, West Central Africa.

October 17. In New York, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas King and Miss Minnie A. Tontz, of Mt. Silinda, Rhodesia, Africa.

Arrivals on the Field

August 26. In Smyrna, Rev. and Mrs. Ralph S. Harlow; Rev. and Mrs. J. Kingsley Birge, returning to the mission. Miss Sara Snell, Miss Ruth Perkins, and Mr. Vincent Humeston, joining the Western Turkey Mission.

September 8. In Yokohama, Japan, Miss Olive S. Hoyt, rejoining the mission.

September 13. In Yokohama, Japan, Miss Eleanor R. White, joining the Japan Mission.

September 18. In Yokohama, Japan, Rev. and Mrs. Frank A. Lombard and Mrs. J. D. Davis, rejoining the mission.

October 1. In Hermosillo, Mexico, Miss Gertrude Marsh, joining the mission.

* * *

Sec. Cornelius H. Patton, who has been visiting Japan and China in the interest of the Interchurch World Missionary Movement, has booked his return passage for October 30, on the *Empress of Russia*, from Hongkong to Vancouver. That makes possible the expectation that he may be in his office again about the first week in December.

* * *

The October *Missionary Herald* gave the impression one new missionary received of the work Rev. John H. Kingsbury is doing at Bardizag, Turkey, among the orphan refugees. A letter from Mr. Kingsbury himself, dated August 14, contains the following: "If you have any games or picture books or papers suitable for a boys' orphanage, we could make good use of them. We have 200 boys from six to sixteen years old." Any one wishing to respond to this appeal should correspond with Mr. John G. Hosmer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN BOARD IN THE VICTORY YEAR

Report of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department for the Year Ending August 31, 1919, as Delivered at the Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., in October

THE period covered by this report includes the 11th of November, 1918, the date on which the Armistice was signed. While it is true that the last Annual Meeting was held on a date subsequent to that great event, yet this is the Victory Year of which it is our privilege to make report to you, honorable Commissioners of this Board. We have had Victory Loans and we have had Victory Parades. Our hearts have burned within us as we have cheered returning generals, as we have watched wounded boys tenderly carried down and up our avenues, as we have seen company after company, regiment after regiment of splendid men march past in perfect step, shining with helmet and bayonet, men without whose dash and daring there could have been no victory year for us.

After such experiences it would have been sad and disappointing to come to you in this annual report to acknowledge defeat. We thank God that this is not necessary, but that, as you have heard just now from our Treasurer, we can come to announce Victory. The campaign of the 110th year of the American Board has been won. For us, too, this has been a Victory Year. Once again we thank God and take courage. Great and unusual as the expenses of this year have been, they have all been paid. We close the first decade of the second century of this Board's existence with the Te Deum.

We are sure that this Victory of the Board has been made possible because the spirit of sacrifice in the American people, so strong throughout the war period, has continued to animate the supporters of this Board during the later months as during the earlier months of this historic year.

I. BACKWARD

1. RECEIPTS

The report of the Treasurer has shown a grand total of receipts for this fiscal year of $1,523,302.59. This amount exceeds the grand total reported by the Treasurer one year ago by $214,296.59. It leaves the Board with all obligations met and a credit balance of $7,205.06. We seldom have the opportunity to rejoice over a result as favorable as this. This large sum, so much larger than it has been before, is in itself an expression of gratitude to God for the successful termination of the war, a great voluntary thank offering.

In no item of this report do we take more satisfaction than in the gain of $49,579.09 made in the gifts from churches. This is a long step forward toward completion of the apportionment referred to later in this report. When living givers, churches and individuals, manifest so deep an interest in the Board's welfare, it is needless to worry about the future.

The grand total this year carries the Board well over the line into the second half of the second million dollars of income. It is against all tradition for the Board to beat a retreat. Two million dollars income a year cannot be far ahead.

The three Woman's Boards are entitled to a large share of the credit of this year's success. Without their constant coöperation, we could not come through the year with this large total of money raised and work done. Their share in the grand total this year has been $393,935.97, and their share in the increase of contributions this year over last year is $4,711.13.

It must be borne in mind that not even so great an increase in income as $214,296.59 warrants the inference that the work of the Board can be largely increased. The gain in receipts does no more than measure the gain in cost of the work we have been doing. In fact, it does not even do that, for if the Prudential Committee had granted the increases in support of missionaries and native workers sorely needed this year, our credit would have been turned into a large debit balance. Let us rejoice, but at the same time let us resolve upon soon coming to the goal of the second million.

2. RECRUITS

We are happy to report 66 new workers enlisted by the Board this year, 48 being appointed for life service and 18 for a term of years. Of the 66, there are 11 ordained men, 4 physicians, the remainder being teachers, nurses, agriculturists, and missionary wives. Massachusetts has furnished 9; New York, 8; Illinois, 7; New Hampshire and Ontario, 4 each; Connecticut and Kansas, 3 each; New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, and California, 2 each; while 11 other states have supplied 1 each.

Oberlin again heads the list of colleges, supplying 5 of our candidates; Middlebury, 3; with Yale, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Wheaton, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Fairmount, and Syracuse University each supplying 2.

Forty-six of the group are Congregationalists, 7 Presbyterians, 7 Methodists, 3 Episcopalians, 1 Baptist, and 1 Friend, but they all go out united under the banner of the American Board in the service of a common Lord.

The names and destinations of the group follow:—

Missionary Appointments, 1918–1919

South Africa: Rev. Harwood B. Catlin, Rev. Frederick R. Dixon, Miss Ivy E. Craig, Miss Madeline E. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Hicks.

West Africa: Miss Dorothy W. Brown, Mrs. Walter Currie.

Balkans: Miss Lena H. Lietzau, Rev. and Mrs. Russell A. Richards, Miss Beatrice C. Mann.

Turkey: Rev. Merrill N. Isely, Miss Mildred Myers, Miss Inez M. Lied, Miss Louise M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Lorin A. Shepard, Miss Jean M. Turnbull, Miss Annie M. Denison.

Marathi: Mrs. Walter F. Hume, Rev. Carl J. Neal, Mrs. Wilbur S. Deming.

Madura: Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Dudley.

Ceylon: Miss Ruth G. Holland.

Foochow: Rev. and Mrs. Otto G. Reumann, Miss Mae Harbert.

Shaowu: Miss Leona L. Burr.

North China: Miss Mabel A. M. Craig, Miss Jean Dickinson, Rev. and Mrs.

James A. Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. Paul V. Helliwell, Miss Hazel F. Bailey, Dr. Albert Dewey, Miss Vera Marie Holmes, Miss Ruth Van Kirk, Miss Gertrude E. Kellogg, Rev. and Mrs. Philip D. Dutton.

Japan: Mrs. Pauline R. Sistare.

Philippine Islands: Dr. John W. Visher, Miss Marguerite R. Miller.

Mexico: Miss Gertrude Marsh, Miss Margarita Wright.

Term Appointments

Turkey: Miss Claribel Platt, Miss Helen L. Platt, Mr. Vincent L. Humeston, Miss Ruth A. Perkins, Miss Margaret Hinman, Miss Lena M. Dickinson, Mr. Manley D. Tibbetts, Miss Addie M. Harris.

Marathi: Mr. Winfield Q. Swart.

North China: Mr. and Mrs. Vergil F. Bradfield, Miss Grace M. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Houlding, Miss Helen Fauske.

Japan: Miss Eleanor R. White, Mr. Darley Downs.

Spain: Miss Alice Kemp.

3. MEETINGS OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE

In conducting the work of the American Board, twenty-eight regular meetings of the Prudential Committee have been held at headquarters in the Congregational House, Boston. In addition to the regular bi-weekly meetings of the Prudential Committee, there have been frequent and extended meetings of sub-committees. Only so could the extensive interests of the Board receive proper attention. It has been a labor of love. We have enjoyed rendering the service which you have asked of us. We congratulate those who may come after us upon the privilege of such service.

4. LITERARY OUTPUT

The *Missionary Herald,* pronounced by friends and rivals alike to be the best missionary magazine published in this or any other country, has continued its useful career. Its consolidation with the monthly magazines of the Woman's Boards has been delayed by the exigencies of these troubled times, but will be taken up as soon as conditions permit. The problems presented by such a change require careful study and far more time and thought than could be given this year.

The other publications of the Board, *News Bulletin, Envelope Series,* leaflets, and news bureau, have continued with regularity.

5. STEREOPTICON LECTURES

The records of our four offices show that our stereopticon lectures have been used this year 1,580 times in the churches of the country, as follows:—

From the Boston office,	607
Chicago office,	510
New York office,	350
San Francisco office,	113
	1,580

This total is lower than it would have been but for the epidemic of influenza which prevailed throughout the country during the first half of the year, and interfered so seriously with all forms of public assembly. The educational value of these lectures with their fine pictures, presented to 1,580 audiences in the country, must be very great. This is one of the important agencies in the work of disseminating information and gathering funds.

6. RELIEF WORK

Much time of our missionaries has been devoted this year to various forms of relief work. Close coöperation with the Committee for Relief in the Near East has been given in collecting and distributing the more than $30,000,000 which have been contributed in America for sufferers in Syria, Armenia, Caucasus, other parts of the Turkish Empire, Persia, and the Balkan States. This Relief Committee has now been incorporated by special act of Congress, and will be in position to function permanently in receiving funds and aiding in reconstruction work in the Near East. This Committee will undoubtedly give great aid to the missionary cause in Near Eastern lands.

The hearts of all missionaries have been greatly burdened for the famine sufferers in India. Relief work has been the order of the day so far as funds have permitted. Quick response was also made by the missionary force in Japan and China to the calls which came from Siberia for volunteers in connection with the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Among all these appeals for aid, none is more deserving of attention than those which come from the great army of children, made orphans in Armenia and elsewhere by the unheard-of barbarities of this great war. We rejoice that so many of our devoted missionaries will be in position to offer guidance and help to these helpless children. God grant that we may be able to respond adequately to the appeals which will be made to us!

7. UNUSUAL EXPENSE

While this has been the year of victory and we can never cease to be thankful enough for the breaking of the war grip which held the world twelve months ago, yet the end of the war by no means brought the end of the difficult conditions into which the war had plunged the world. The evil results of sin last for generations. So this has been a year of continued upheaval and mounting expenses. The exodus of missionaries from Turkey and their return is a matter of large cost to the Board —an unusual item of expense. The high cost of living has affected missionaries abroad and at home. A missionary in China because of the extremely unfavorable rate of exchange has found himself, after drawing his salary this year, in possession of about half as many dollars (Chinese dollars) as he formerly received, and each of his diminished store of dollars worth less than ever before in his experience or memory. The Board has felt obliged to guarantee the missionaries, so far as possible, against loss from this unfavorable rate of exchange by sending more gold dollars for salaries to Japan, China, and India. The effect of this has been

to add the unusual item of $100,000 to our expenses for which no provision has been made in the usual channels of Board support. This has been met, for this year, out of the Emergency Fund which you started at Hartford a year ago.

8. OPENING DOORS

At the same time we are gladdened by signs of a more favorable attitude toward the gospel on every hand. In the period just ahead we shall be able to extend our work very greatly. Men everywhere will be eager to hear more of the message of Christ from these messengers who have been their only friends in the hour of their greatest need. The mission boards of America certainly have never had such a glorious opportunity to help men to an experience of the Kingdom of God as the opportunity which faces them today. What a testing time for us!

9. HIGH-GRADE WORK AND WORKERS

The very success of missionary work is bound to create a demand for improvement in the grade of work done. The work of medical missions in China was less exacting when the Chinese knew nothing about modern medicine, and when no China Medical Board was working in China. Today China knows how a first-class hospital should be equipped. Can we allow the Chinese to turn their backs upon mission schools and hospitals because these are inferior in their equipment, or do we desire rather that any institution which represents the cause of Christ in China shall be the very highest grade—a model and an inspiration to those who come to see and use it?

Furthermore, the tendency of these days on the mission field is toward union in all forms of missionary activity. Presumably, when missions join forces, something better than the sum of that which all have done before is to be anticipated. Union is for strength, efficiency, an adequate grapple with the forces of idolatry and ignorance. Accordingly the demand comes back upon us for larger appropriations. Missionary work can no longer be a makeshift. It must be done as it ought to be done or not attempted at all, for poorly equipped, badly supported, inadequately conceived forms of missionary work will soon do more harm than good.

It follows that there should be no letting down in high standards for missionaries if we are to meet the constantly growing and more intelligent demands of the foreign fields. We must send, as we have always sent, the very best graduates of our colleges, men and women capable of meeting every demand, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, of the peoples to whom we send them. The demand for specialists has reached every corner of the world. Let this Board plant its feet more firmly than ever upon the rock principle of high-grade missionaries.

II. FORWARD

Let us point out a few matters which may be classed as urgent for the next year and to which we desire to direct the attention of the Corporate body.

1. THE INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

We ought to tie ourselves up closely to this movement and to do all in our power to obtain from it for the missions of this Board such additions to force and equipment as shall result from the arousement, the broad missionary education, and the appeals of this great union interdenominational undertaking. This movement is by no means exclusively a foreign missionary movement. All mission boards, home and foreign, in our own communion and in all Protestant communions will work together. That is one of the outstanding facts which makes this movement tremendously significant. It is one of the boldest yet sanest plans by which men of this generation may do their part to meet the needs of the world.

First, there will be the surveys of actual and urgent needs of missionary work at home and abroad. These facts having been collected and carefully sifted, there will follow an educational campaign to put this program before the churches. Next, there will be a wide publicity effort to enlist through the religious and secular press the interest of that large number of Protestant people who are not members of any church. The fourth feature of the movement will be a simultaneous drive on a certain day or days during 1920 to secure the investment of lives and of money by which the world program may be carried out.

No man can foresee all the results of such a movement. Doubtless some impossible results will be expected by some people. Yet it seems reasonable to believe that a great and a well-considered program, based upon sober facts, will enlist great resources in both life and money; and that the effort to carry out this program will help to strengthen the Christian foundation of American democracy and to discharge in a notable way our obligation for world evangelization.

It may well be true, also, that the success of this movement will prove to the world the essential unity of the Protestant forces of America. God grant that it may be the beginning of a worldwide revival of religion!

2. NEW FUND TO MEET NEW NEEDS

We need again a special fund of not less than $100,000 with which to meet this phenomenal condition of exchange. No one can tell how long this situation will continue, but it cannot be permanent. It seems more reasonable to meet this need for another year by a special effort, in the hope that it may have disappeared entirely by the end of the year. Meet it we must, and meet it our regular budget cannot. We therefore urge that in gratitude for this Victory Year you will authorize a movement to provide the Board this year with at least $100,000 extra for the purpose named.

3. HIGHER EDUCATION ON MISSION FIELDS

We have referred above to the demands upon our purses of the union institutions abroad. Most of these institutions are colleges and universities. With the Methodist and the Presbyterian bodies seeking great endowments of many millions with which to discharge their share of responsibility toward these union efforts, it is a pertinent question where the part expected from us is to be found.

In Turkey will arise large demands for funds in connection with our educational plants. Armenian orphans must be educated whether an Armenian State is established or not. Turks and Kurds, Bulgarians and Greeks, Albanians and Serbians will turn to us for education. We desire to give them education in an atmosphere permeated with the spirit of Christ—that spirit of service which alone can make a decent civilization.

Whichever way we look toward the mission field, we cannot fail to see the need for a greatly increased Higher Educational Endowment Fund. We believe that it is a better policy to place a large sum in the hands of the Board to be administered for the benefit of its growing schools, through the period of their growth into independence, than to give the same sums over to those schools while they are still young and while their future is precarious. We believe that one of the great needs of this Board at the present time is for the enlargement of this Higher Educational Endowment Fund from its present total of about $1,200,000 to not less than $10,000,000, said sum to remain the property of this Board and to be administered for the benefit of its institutions abroad.

Appeals have come frequently to your Committee to appoint secretaries for certain specific lines of work—medical, industrial, and educational. We believe the time has arrived to make a careful survey of the present executive organization of the Board, and to begin the solution of this problem by the appointment, possibly, of an educational secretary. Such a secretary might well devote himself to an effort to complete the Higher Educational Endowment Fund and to the administration of the Board's higher educational institutions in foreign lands.

We venture to make this as a recommendation to our successors upon the Prudential Committee.

4. COÖPERATION OF CORPORATE MEMBERS

We wish you to know how much we desire the hearty interest of every Corporate Member. We hope there will be an increasing number of Corporate Members who will seek a missionary of their own to be supported as their personal representative on the foreign field.

We hope that Corporate Members will solicit gifts for the Board's treasury, and especially that they will assist in obtaining conditional gifts and legacies.

We hope that in the churches to which they belong Corporate Members will take every occasion to magnify the importance and glory of missionary service, urging upon their young people the wisdom of seeking appointment as missionaries of this Board. With such a body of members, equal in zeal and greatly outnumbering those of the past, a great future is certain for the Board as it faces the second decade of its second century.

5. COMPLETE THE APPORTIONMENT

It is high time—past time. There is nothing more to be said upon this subject. It is all perfectly obvious, but the subject may not be omitted from any catalogue of urgent matters.

6. PREACH STEWARDSHIP

We wish to add an exhortation to all pastors and preachers to stress the subject of stewardship. It has been the fashion to look upon tithers as out of date, as belonging to the phase of legalism. "We live by the spirit." Perhaps so, and give less than those who tithe. We fear it is too much the spirit of this world by which many Christians in these days are proud to live.

While Methodists, a communion whose average financial ability does not exceed our own, are giving $6 per member annually for missions, and while Presbyterians are giving $4 per member, Congregationalists have given $2 per member. Such a splendid record of these sister communions should spur us to better things in giving. Let Congregationalists return to their former place at the head of the list of givers, and put their giving on a scale commensurate with the present colossal needs of the world. (1 Cor. 4: 1; 1 Peter 4: 10; 1 Cor. 9: 17.)

7. PARENTS' VOLUNTEER BAND

We have dreamed of the creation of a new movement, one which should enlist parents all over the country to dedicate their children to missionary service—a league of parents who are willing to let their children go. While in many cases parents today would rejoice if their children cared to go, there are many cases where the children who do desire to go face opposition at home.

The cause of Christ needs the brightest and the best youth of America to go into all the world to preach his gospel. We appeal for the aid of parents.

8. SPIRITUAL VALUE OF MISSIONS

We would call attention to the fact that however much the cause must mean to heathen lands, it also means much to us at home. On November 3, 1819, the *Sally Ann* sailed from Boston harbor, bearing our first missionaries to Turkey, Levi Parsons and Pliny Fiske. How rich the history of this century! How many and how great the personalities that have been, one might almost say, created by this missionary venture. Herrick, Greene, Raynolds, Tracy, Riggs, Bliss, Barnum, Hamlin, Washburn, Jessup, Van Dyke—these are among the heroic names of this century, men who have thrilled many an Annual Meeting of this Board with their tales of missionary adventure. World characters they have become by their contact with these vast and intricate world problems. Slowly they advanced through the century, mastering language, translating the Bible, establishing schools, colleges, hospitals, taking upon themselves strange diseases of the people, living with the people, dying for the people, until today—how strange, yet how wonderful, the end of the century. We find Armenians and Turks turning alike to America in confidence and trust, and declaring that of all the nations of the world

they can trust America to help and not to exploit them. This is the reward of the century, the hope and opportunity of the future. Surely God has set before us an open door.

And while these are centennial days for our Turkey Mission, the record of the years spells also a century since our first missionaries landed on the shores of Hawaii. There, too, are to be traced the Christian influence of one hundred years of missionary service. The millions of dollars and the scores and hundreds of lives given for these two widely separated missions, Turkey and Hawaii, seemed to us a short time ago like a marvelous tale. But the tale has dwindled in the light of the stupendous expenditures of money and of lives poured out to win the great war and keep the world free. The world can only be free when men love God first and then love one another as they love themselves. Indispensable in the march of world freedom are the sacrifices of these who have said with Paul, "I hold not my life of any account as dear unto myself so that I may accomplish my course and the ministry which I received from the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God" (Acts 20: 24). These are the men and women who "have hazarded their lives for the name of the Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts 15: 26), and who have reckoned that "the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed" (Rom. 8: 18).

And, finally, may we append in brief the confession of our faith as we close the record for this year, and hand over the responsibilities of this Committee to those new men whom you shall choose today.

We believe

> That no enterprise is comparable in fascination or importance with the missionary enterprise, for it deals with the most fundamental concerns of society.

We believe

> That the missionary opportunity of the present and the immediate future surpasses all missionary opportunities that have gone before.

Facing that new day, beholding the Christ standing before the open door of the world and signaling for workers to go in with him to the harvest, shall we not say,

"Jesus of Nazareth, we are here"?

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year ending August 31, 1919

ENCOURAGING INCREASE IN RECEIPTS

We have good reason for rejoicing over the continued increase in the receipts of the American Board. A year ago the receipts were larger than for any previous year, and showed a gain in the twelve months of $61,290.01. In the year just now completed, this gain has not only been held, but we have made a further gain of $214,296.59. The Board reached its million dollar mark in 1911. It took a whole century to reach that goal. It has taken only eight years to reach and pass the half-way point toward the second million.

The receipts coming from our different sources of supply are as follows:—

Gifts from churches	$341,582.39
Gifts from individuals	83,034.43
Matured Conditional Gifts	86,866.67
Income from General Permanent Fund	30,234.89
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment	50,765.28
Income from Miscellaneous Funds	45,823.60
Woman's Boards	393,935.97
Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor Societies	14,499.66
Receipts for Special Objects	110,738.47
Legacies	210,124.84
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will	25,000.00
General Income	54,365.84
Emergency Fund	76,330.55
	$1,523,302.59

It is a cheering feature that the notable gains this year have not been from legacies, but from the churches and from living donors. The gain from the churches was $49,579.09; and including the Emergency Fund, which came mostly from individuals, the gain in individual gifts was $72,854.35.

EMERGENCY FUND

It was foreseen at the beginning of the year that, with the certainty of increased expenses and with a debt brought over from the previous year, a large increase would be needed in receipts, and to secure this increase an appeal was made for an Emergency Fund. The need applied as well to the Woman's Boards, and so it was made a joint appeal.

The total amount contributed for the Emergency Fund was $122,128.86. From this amount $23,038.02 was paid to the Woman's Board, Boston, $19,235.29 to the Woman's Board of the Interior, and $3,525 to the Woman's Board for the Pacific. This left $76,330.55 for the expenses of the American Board alone.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND AND LEGACIES

The Twentieth Century Fund was established for the pro-rating of legacies over a period of three years. It amounted at the beginning of the year to $399,722.77. Cash receipts from estates, not including what was taken from the Chandler bequest, amounted to $181,550.77. The total of the Twentieth Century Fund and what was received from estates was $581,273.54, and the one-third of this amount available for current use was $193,757.84.

The use of the Twentieth Century Fund for pro-rating legacies was begun eleven years ago. There has been a continuous growth in the fund. Hitherto only one-third of the income has been used annually. The ability of the Fund not only to hold its own but to maintain a healthy growth has been demonstrated. This led the Finance Committee and the Prudential Committee to conclude that this year we could safely use all of the income of the Fund without thirding it. The Twentieth Century Fund is now $387,515.70, or only $12,207.07 less than a year ago. The income of the Fund this year was $16,367, and all of it was applied for current expenses.

CONDITIONAL GIFT FUNDS

Sixty-seven new Conditional Gifts were received during the year, amounting in all to $117,949.84. The general Conditional Gift Fund is now $1,063,141.44. Other Conditional Gifts are the Danforth Fund of $50,000, the Washburn Fund No. 1 of $8,100, and the Washburn Fund No. 2 of $16,750, making the total of all the Conditional Gifts now held $1,137,991.44.

Other special Conditional Gift funds, $60,000 in amount, not available for the regular current work but hitherto classed with Conditional Gifts, have now been released to meet the conditions of these gifts.

The number of new Conditional Gifts testifies to the favor with which the plan is regarded. Business men are coming to see its advantages in providing for life beneficiaries. The promptness, regularity, and certainty of the semi-annual payments of income to such beneficiaries—and these always in undiminished amounts—commend the plan.

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND

The additions to the General Permanent Fund during the year were as follows:—

Matured Conditional Gift of Mr. Thomas S. Johnson, Syracuse, N. Y.	$39,984.00
Legacy of Mr. Norman H. George, Newton, Mass.	10,000.00
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Garner, Grinnell, Ia.	945.00
From First Congregational Church, Germantown, Pa.	10.00

This fund now amounts to $572,892.93.

NEW FUNDS DURING THE YEAR

The following is a list of the new funds received during the year:—

HENRY HERBERT ATKINSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT, income to be used annually for the Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital at Harpoot	$2,268.07
J. M. COLMAN FUND, income to be used for native evangelists in Shansi	10,000.00
DAVAO HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND, for the erection of the Davao Hospital	1,973.92
EAST MADISON AVENUE CHURCH MEMORIAL FUND, Cleveland, Ohio, income for work in Bulgaria	1,000.00
MC LAREN FUND, income to be used for work for girls in Turkey	600.37
HELEN LOUISE OSBORN FUND, income to be used for scholarship in Madura	517.50
H. D. PORTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR NURSES, income to be used for scholarship for nurses, Porter Hospital, Tehchow	1,000.00
BARNUM RIGGS MEMORIAL FUND, to establish and maintain a memorial for Mrs. Emma Barnum Riggs; her daughter, Annie Barnum Riggs; and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Herman N. Barnum	6,219.75
LIEUT. ELLSWORTH O. STRONG FUND, income to be used for work in Foochow Mission	1,000.00
A. H. SMITH SCHOLARSHIP FOR NURSES, income to be used for scholarship for nurses, Williams Hospital, Tehchow	1,000.00
EMMA B. TUCKER SCHOLARSHIP, income to be used for scholarship for nurses, Porter Hospital for Women, or Williams Hospital, Tehchow	1,000.00
WILMETTE SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP, income to be used for scholarship for nurses, Porter Hospital for Women, Tehchow	1,000.00
Total of new funds	$27,579.61

WOMAN'S BOARDS AND CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Profound appreciation is due to the Woman's Boards and to the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society for coöperating so generously. The success of these and other coöperating societies is well deserved. The amounts received and expended from all these sources show a healthful increase.

Much gratitude is due to the churches and individuals who contributed so loyally all through the twelve months of our fiscal year, and particularly to those who gave so freely during the closing days of August.

EXPENDITURES

The two largest items of increase in expenses were the high cost of exchange in China and the increased amount expended for transportation.

Exchange rates have been increasingly unfavorable. The United States gold

dollar, which less than three years ago would purchase two and sixteen one hundredths Chinese or Mexican silver dollars, will purchase only one Chinese dollar now. At certain times during the past year our United States gold dollar would purchase even less than the one Chinese dollar. No improvement in the present rate appears in sight. In addition to our regular appropriations for our work in China, the additional cost of exchange during the year, for the American Board alone, was $97,901.67, and for the American Board and the Woman's Boards together $147,848.50.

The cost of ocean passages has been doubled, and in some instances more than doubled. A larger number of missionaries than usual, either newly appointed or returning to the missions from furloughs in this country, have been sent out. The increase in the item of traveling expenses and outfits for the American Board, not including the Woman's Boards, was $36,576.77, and for all the Boards $56,887.74.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A summary of the results for the year shows that the missions cost	$1,383,470.19
Administration and other home expenses were	124,595.56
The debt at the beginning of the year was	26,824.01
Total expenses	$1,534,889.76
As previously stated, the total receipts were	$1,523,302.59
Amount due from Coöperating Societies in excess of amount due the previous year	18,792.23
Total	$1,542,094.82
From this total we deduct the total disbursements	1,534,889.76
Balance at credit of Board for new year	$7,205.06

A threatened deficit has been averted. The result brings good cheer.

YET LARGER RECEIPTS ARE IMPERATIVELY NEEDED

We need annually for the American Board at least $2,000,000. No other great foreign mission board has suffered during the war as ours has suffered. We need this $2,000,000 to complete the restoration of our work in war-stricken lands, and to support adequately our missionaries and native workers. We need it to provide the long-delayed reënforcements for our important work in Japan and the Philippine Islands, and to avail ourselves of the opportunities, greater and more promising than ever before, in India, China, and Africa. The time has come for larger and more sacrificial giving.

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR

MISSIONARY HERALD CLUB

We had 207 clubs in 1918 and 215 clubs in 1919.
Largest club, 100 members, Oak Park, Ill., Second.
Ten subscriptions at 50 cents each make a club.
You need one in your church.
Send remittance with name and address of each club member to John G. Hosmer, Agent, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Forty-two clubs of twenty or more in 1919's Honor List

Oak Park, Ill.	*Second Church*	100
Hampden, Me.		60
Los Angeles, Cal.	*First Church*	58
Cambridge, Mass.	*First Church*	42
Galesburg, Ill.	*Central Church*	40
Topeka, Kan.	*Central Church*	39
Malden, Mass.		35
Seattle, Wash.	*Plymouth Church*	34
Oakland, Cal.	*First Church*	30
Longmeadow, Mass.		30
Menasha, Wis.		30
New Haven, Conn.	*Center Church*	30
Auburndale, Mass.		28
Berkeley, Cal.	*North Church*	28
Honolulu, T. H.	*Central Union Church*	28
Kansas City, Mo.	*First Church*	27
Redlands, Cal.		27
Chicago, Ill.	*Rogers Park Church*	26
Glastonbury, Conn.		26
Newton Centre, Mass.	*First Church*	26
Benton Harbor, Mich.		25
Seattle, Wash.	*University Church*	25
Grinnell, Iowa		25
Dorchester, Mass.	*Second Church*	24
New Britain, Conn.	*South Church*	24
Toledo, Ohio	*Washington Street Church*	24
Whitinsville, Mass.		24
Milwaukee, Wis.	*Plymouth Church*	23
Northampton, Mass.	*Edwards Church*	23
Wauwatosa, Wis.		23
Worcester, Mass.	*Old South Church*	23
Upper Montclair, N. J.	*Christian Union Church*	22
Des Moines, Iowa	*Plymouth Church*	21
Albany, N. Y.		20
Eureka, Cal.		20
Newton, Mass.	*Eliot Church*	20
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	*First Church*	20
Pasadena, Cal.	*First Church*	20
Pomona, Cal.		20
Roslindale, Mass.		20
Rutland, Vt.		20
Winchendon, Mass.		20

Total: 42 clubs for Honor Roll

PUT YOUR CLUB ON THIS LIST IN 1920

SHANGHAI STREET SCENE